Let's Forget Self in This
Mighty Common Cause and
Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig
Their Graves, Greater East
Asia Builds a Paradise

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NEW TAX LAWS OF CHINA GOING IN EFFECT SOON

Regulations Affecting Japanese Nationals Published in Official Gazettes

EMBASSY STATEMENT GIVEN

Measure Adopted Indicates Nanking Consolidating Home Front With Japan

The extent and form of application of the Chinese tax laws affecting Japanese nationals in China were published in the Official Gazettes of both Japan and China under date of September 20 to become effective from October 1, reports Domei.

The first notice of the move, the first step taken in the retrocession of extraterritorial rights in China and a move based on the agreements annexed to the "Pact Concerning the Taxation of Japanese Nationals," was made by the National Government of China to Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani on September 10. The announcement in the Official Gazettes was made after careful study by representatives of the Japanese and Chinese Governments.

The fact that such an important measure was put into effect with such smoothness shows clearly Japan's unshakable determination in driving forward for the construction of a New Order in East Asia, observers declare, also pointing out that the National Government's status will take another powerful stride forward. The taxes enumerated in the first report excludes income tax, and includes salt tax, consolidated tax and many others.

Embassy Gives Statement

Domei

NANKING, September 20.—The Japanese Embassy in Nanking issued at 3 p.m. today the following verbal statement anent the first Chinese notification to Japan concerning the scope of the tax laws of the Chinese Republic to be applied to resident Japanese nationals in China and the mode of the application of these laws:

The Japan-China Treaty concerning the Taxation of Japanese Nationals in China, which was concluded on July 31 of this year, does not mean that these Japanese, as from August 1, are to observe all the laws of the Chinese Republic concerning taxation. According to Article 1 of the agreement annexed to the Treaty, China will notify Japan in advance successively concerning the scope of the laws to which the Japanese in China are to be subject and the manner of applying these laws and only with regard to the classes of taxes which have been notified formal payment of taxes according to the provisions of the Treaty will begin, as will be seen from the verbal statement issued by the authorities of the Embassy under date of July 31.

The National Government had since the conclusion of the Treaty been making a careful inquiry into the scope of the laws to be notified to Japan and the mode of applying them with a view to achieving a smooth enforcement of the Treaty. The inquiry has now been finished, and under date of September 10, the Foreign Minister of the National Government has forwarded the first notification to the Japanese Embassy in China. It has been arranged, according to Article 5 of the agreement annexed to the Treaty, for this notification to be published in the Official Gazettes of both Japan and China on September 20. The fact that concrete effect has been given to the Treaty within an extremely short space of time from the conclusion of the Treaty is a matter for congratulation for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia through cooperation between Japan and China.

With regard to the object in the conclusion of the Treaty and the contents of the Treaty, people, as we think, are already aware of them from the verbal statement of the authorities of the Embassy and their explanations of the Treaty published some time ago. It is our eager hope that they will read carefully the present statement in conjunction with these announcements and that they will use every care so that they may not be lost to the true significance of this historic and epochal Treaty.

The tax laws which have been notified by China include the best

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Sends Felicitations To King of Thailand

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday was pleased to send a gracious telegram of congratulations to the Royal Court of Thailand on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand. Count Toshinaga Bojo, Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department, was dispatched as Imperial Proxy to the Thai Embassy at Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, the same day to convey His Imperial Majesty's felicitations.

SUZUKI, BIOCHEMIST, PASSES AT AGE OF 70

Known as Discoverer of World Famous Oryzanin, Vitamin Preparation

Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University, director of the Suzuki Laboratory of the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, biochemist and authority on nutrition and vitamins, passed away at 4:03 p.m. Monday of intestinal trouble at the age of 70.

He had been receiving treatment for this ailment at the Keio University Hospital but the disease took a turn for the worse Monday morning and he breathed his last while his wife and other members of his household attended to him at the bedside.

The late Dr. Suzuki, it is recalled, was decorated with a Culture Medal on April 29 for his outstanding services to science and practical nutrition.

His contributions to agricultural chemistry are internationally well-known. He was the discoverer of oryzanin, a concentrated anti-neuritic vitamin preparation obtained from rice, which set the vitamin theory on its present path of progress.

The representative preparations credited to him are the antiseptic for preserving sake, improved salicylic acid, improved sarvarsan and lactic acid. Chloripirin, prepared under his direction, is now extensively used as an insecticide to protect rice from storage. Dr. Suzuki's name has recently come to be inseparably associated with the problem of nurition, manufacture of synthetic sake and Vitamin A.

The late Dr. Suzuki was born in Shizuoka Prefecture in April, 1874. He studied agriculture and chemistry at Tokyo Imperial University. He taught at the Morioka Higher Agriculture and Forestry School before he was given a post at Tokyo Imperial University where for years he was dean of the Agriculture Faculty. He received his doctorate in 1901. He went to Europe in 1912 to study. For his discovery of oryzanin he won the Imperial Academy prize.

CHUNGKING SCHEME IN NORTHWEST LAGS

Even Spade-Work Not Yet Started, Says Official.

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—The development of natural resources in the northwestern provinces is still a far cry from realization, Chang Tzu-chung, Chief of the Political Department of the Chungking Military Council, intimated to the press recently in Lanchow, according to the newspaper Chungshan Jipao.

The paper said that Chang arrived in Lanchow in the middle of September from an extended inspection tour of Mansu, Kingsia, Tsinghsi and Suiyuan Provinces.

Chang characterized the development of natural resources in the northwestern provinces as a "challenge against nature," the newspaper quoted him as saying. He stated that although every effort is being made to develop natural resources in these provinces, even spade-work has not yet started and that if people think that things are going on according to schedule they will be making a big mistake.

French Quit Shameen

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—Ceremonies to mark the departure for French Indo-China of the French garrison troops stationed in Shameen, French Concession, which was returned to the National Government of China, were observed here yesterday. The ceremonies were attended by many leading French, Chinese and Japanese residents.

JAPAN IS READY; YOKOYAMA HITS SPEECH BY F.D.R.

This Country Fully Prepared to Meet Enemy Offensives, Correspondents Told

EAST ASIA IS SOLID

Portuguese Residents in Timor Leading Normal Life, Reports Consul Yodogawa

"No matter how bombastically President Franklin Roosevelt may speak of America's plans for an offensive against Japan, this country is fully prepared and fully capable of successfully meeting all eventualities, including the vaunted large-scale attacks of the enemy."

So declared Secretary Hidesaburo Yokoyama of the Board of Information, on behalf of Spokesman Tomokazu Hori, in commenting on Roosevelt's latest message to Congress, at the press conference with resident foreign correspondents on Monday.

"There is nothing new," said Mr. Yokoyama, "in President Roosevelt's message to Congress. It was primarily prepared for home consumption to warn the American people against undue optimism and to stress the necessity of stepping up production.

"If there is anything particularly conspicuous in the message, it is the complete absence of any reference to the dramatic come-back of Mr. Mussolini as the leader of the Italian people—a come-back that has completely smashed the Anglo-American designs and ambitions."

Roosevelt Boasts Again

In reference to Roosevelt's statement that the freeing of the Mediterranean front as a result of the surrender of the Italian fleet enables the Anglo-American fleets to strike Japan with increasing effect, Mr. Yokoyama declared that it is another of Roosevelt's big boast which he is compelled to make off and on to keep up the not-so-good morale of the American people. Such a statement, Mr. Yokoyama pointed out, has a good "bark" but no "bite" because it fails to take into consideration the fundamental fact that it takes two sides to make a war.

"Indeed," he continued, "Mr. Roosevelt has warned his people that they 'face in the Orient a long and difficult fight' and that they must be prepared for 'heavy losses.' But he has said so without realizing a complete grasp of Japan's real strength which certainly is a source of a great worry to him.

"Admittedly, the United States is making large preparations and we presume that the American people also realize that Japan, too, has been preparing for the big battles to come sparing nothing to make those preparations formidable. The real fact of the matter is that we are fully prepared and our fighting power on the frontline is increasing while the efforts of the home-front is being intensified.

"The war front," the Acting Spokesman emphasized, "and the home front are a single machine and we have every confidence in the security and power of our position as our Government has already stated. All necessary measures have been taken in expectation of the Badoglio Government's defection and such possibility as the loss of the Italian fleet.

"All in all, Greater East Asia under Japan's leadership presents a picture of solid impregnability. We are fully prepared and fully capable of successfully meeting all eventualities including the vaunted large-scale attacks of which Mr. Roosevelt speaks."

Portuguese All Well

Meanwhile, in reply to a question previously posed by one of the foreign correspondents as to the current situation in Portuguese Timor, Mr. Yokoyama, on the basis of official information just received from Consul Masaki Yodogawa in Dilli, capital of Portuguese Timor, disclosed that peace and tranquillity prevail there, with the Portuguese residents enjoying their daily normal lives and that there is no cause for anxiety as regards their security or daily life.

There exist harmonious relations, according to the report, between the Portuguese authorities and Japanese military authorities, there being satisfactory cooperation between them for the maintenance of peace and order.

The Japanese Consul further reports that there are at present in Dilli the Governor-General and 37

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His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Seven Naval Officers

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday was pleased to receive in audience Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Iwamura, Minoru Tayui and Shigenori Horiuchi and Rear-Admirals Hidehiko Nishio, Toshinosuke Ichimaru, Noboru Ishizaki and Shingo Ishikawa, all of whom recently returned home after having established brilliant military exploits on the foremost sea front. Vice-Admiral Iwamura was later received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. All the returning officers were given Imperial gifts.

REICH STRENGTHENS EUROPE AIR DEFENSE

Many New Inventions Perfected by Germans Seen as Reasons for Fewer Raids

Domei

ZURICH, September 19.—In spite of the fact that President Franklin Roosevelt declared in his special message on September 17, that Chancellor Adolf Hitler "forgot to put a roof on his European Fortress," and implied that the anti-Axis bombing of Europe would be intensified, Swiss reports from London reveal that the German air defenses have lately been strengthened tremendously and that the anti-Axis bombing of Europe has bogged down.

Other observers are also of the opinion that the standstill condition of anti-Axis bombings of Berlin and other German cities is mainly due to the tightened German air defense.

Quoting the British magazine, Airplane, the Swiss report from London declared; "The strategic bombing carried out against Europe by the British forces has approached a serious crisis. The Germans have strengthened their air defense setup tremendously, first by improving thir radio locaters and bettering their signal system, and second by the tactical use of night fighters."

Continuing, the report stated; "It is even said that the British radio locaters saved Britain from the invasion of the German forces in September, 1942, but now the German radio locaters too have progressed rapidly and are believed to have attained the level of the British radio locaters. Of course, it is reported that in Britain, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production mobilizing British and American scientists, is working to find ways to obstruct the efficient working of radio locaters or to make them otherwise useless.

Since August, the Germans also have been using a special type of flare shell. They have come out with new tactics in which the darkness so advantageous to night fighters, is dispelled and the area of fighting lighted up like daytime."

The German forces are also said to be using powerful new-type searchlights. The anti-Axis bombers can discover the German positions through these beams of light, but on the other hand, they only carry machine-guns whereas the German fighters carry cannon, which makes the searchlights serve the Germans' favor. With the battle of the air entering a new stage, indications are that the defense is gaining the upper hand over the offense.

Visit Justice Ministry

Members of the inspection party from Java visited the Justice Ministry, Greater East Asia Hospital and the rural agricultural villages in the outskirts of the capital from early Monday morning. In the evening, the group was invited to a banquet sponsored by the South Seas Society at the Seiyoken Restaurant in Uyeno.

GERMAN UNITS CONTRACT LINE IN SOUTH ITALY

Forces Making Planned Withdrawal From Salerno Join With Southern Contingent

BATTLE FOR NAPLES LOOMS

Reich Fortifies Area—Kesserling Satisfied With Strategic Situation

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The Germans having contracted their front by effecting a pre-arranged withdrawal from the Salerno line and joining forces with the southern contingent, the furious battle of Salerno has come to an end and a battle of Naples is about to begin.

According to a communique of the anti-Axis headquarters, the American 5th Army had advanced four miles on the right wing of the Salerno line, reached Altavilla and advanced another mile to Battipaglia. The Germans made an orderly evacuation according to schedule after effecting junction with the southern force. The anti-Axis communique itself emphasizes the fact that although the Americans had advanced, the Germans had not wholly withdrawn on the right wing.

Already on September 12, when the Kesserling Army, composed mainly of the Hermann Goering Armored Division, counter-attacked and put the American 5th Army to rout, the German headquarters pointed out that the campaign was not so much of strategic significance as of tactical significance and that even if the anti-Axis forces would not be swept out to the sea the heavy damage inflicted on them completely accomplished the aim of the local campaign.

Results of Campaign

According to a communique of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, the Germans in the two-week campaign on the Gulf of Salerno against an anti-Axis army composed of eight infantry divisions and two tank divisions, obtained the following results:

(1) The anti-Axis army suffered 6,000 killed and 6,000 others wounded and 4,500 taken prisoner.

(2) Captured or wrecked 158 tanks, 54 guns and 62 trench mortars.

(3) Sunk three cruisers, three destroyers, one torpedo-boat, 15 landing barges and nine transports (totalling 58,000 tons).

(4) Heavily damaged two cruisers, four destroyers, three landing barges, two oil tankers and one transport (totalling 37,000 tons).

Having accomplished these outstanding feats, the Germans proceeded to build fortifications on the heights surrounding Naples. The 15th, 16th and 26th Tank Divisions and the 29th and Hermann Goering Armored Divisions are now confronting the American 5th Army, under Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, composed of 8 infantry and two tank divisions, and the British 8th Army under General Bernard L. Montgomery that has come up north from the southern line along a 30-mile front extending from the Salerno bridgehead to Roccadaspide via Monte Corvino, Battipaglia and Albanera.

Plan Sardinia Occupation

Moving in correspondence with the Neapolitan front, the anti-Axis forces are now planning to occupy Sardinia in order to menace the German flank and to threaten the German rear communications by means of their air arm. It is also reported that British armored units are advancing on Foggia, in the great plains of Apulia 80 miles northeast of Naples.

Already Field Marshal Albert

(Continued on Page 3)

With Completion of Huge Iron Industry, South Borneo to Bolster Japan's Might

Domei

BANJERMASIN, September 19.—The establishment of large-scale iron manufacturing and shipbuilding industries in South Borneo is reported to be nearing completion through the untiring efforts of the Japanese military authorities assisted by civilians.

It is expected that when the huge iron manufacturing and shipbuilding industries begin to operate in full blast, South Borneo will contribute immeasurably to the strengthening of Japan's fighting power.

In the meantime, 3,000,000 inhabitants of South Borneo are placing their full confidence in the Japanese authorities, and are happy in being released from the oppressive exploiting hands of the Dutch regime.

Together with the untiring efforts to increase production of foodstuffs, the Japanese authorities are smoothly distributing daily necessities to native inhabitants who are now able to obtain many sundry Japanese articles.

The establishment of cultural institutions is also progressing smoothly in various parts of South Borneo, enchancing the welfare of the local inhabitants.

JAPANESE FORCES DOWN 22 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER GILBERT ISLANDS

Over 200 Foe's Planes Attack Tarawa, Makin And Nauru Isles

ATTACK FRUSTRATED

Imperial Headquarters Says Assault Made Between September 18 and 19

Japanese Forces on the spot shot down 22 enemy planes out of a force of more than 200 that raided Tarawa, Makin and Nauru islands of the Gilberts group between midnight of September 18 and early morning of September 19, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The text of the communique follows:

"Between midnight of September 18 and early morning of September 19 an aggregate total of two hundred and several score enemy planes attacked Tarawa, Makin and Nauru islands, all of the Gilbert Islands. Our units on the spot shot down 22 of the enemy planes. Some damage was caused to Japanese ground installations and some casualties suffered."

Came on Carriers

The enemy who attacked Minamitorishima with a mobile force based on aircraft carriers on September 1 this time attacked the Gilbert Islands more than once between late Saturday night and early Sunday morning in mixed formations aggregating 200 and scores of planes, including Consolidated B-24 bombers and Grumman fighters. Japanese fighters at once took off to meet the marauders and operating in concert with the ground battery shot down 22 enemy planes.

The Gilbert Islands are situated about 200 nautical miles southeast of Yaluit Island, a Japanese base in the South Seas. They were occupied by the Japanese immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and have formed the extreme eastern edge of our defense line. To the southeast of them lie the Phoenix and Ellice Islands over a stretch of 700 to 1,000 nautical miles.

The Japanese defense authorities have been maintaining careful watch on those enemy bases and from time to time bombarded or bombed the Ellice, Funafuti Phoenix and Canton Islands. Particularly of late it has been noted that the enemy were reinforcing the air force and vigilance has been maintained against possible attacks of that sort.

The enemy attacks on these islands coincide with their intensified offensive on the Solomons, New Guinea and even Java, Borneo and Celebes, with a view to disturbing our construction work in these regions. They apparently are also part of the general offensive they are planning via the Aleutians and via China.

The defense authorities, however, are thoroughly on the alert against such attempts as the heavy damage being inflicted on the enemy evidences.

Tarawa Island is a triangular coral island. It is 22 miles at the widest point. There are a large number of coconut trees and is inhabited by about 2,600 hybrids of Melanesians and Polynesians.

Nauru Island has a circumference of 12 miles. It produces rock phosphates. The census taken in 1933 revealed that the number of inhabitants was more than 2,900.

Our Navy Air Units Blast Airfield at Brock's Creek

Four Fires Started in 8 Places at Enemy Base in Northern Australia; Foe's Tugboat Sunk and Another Damaged at Vella Lavella

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 20.—Imperial Navy Air Units carried out three bombing attacks on the enemy airfield and neighboring military establishments at Brock's Creek, a point of strategic importance in North Australia, in the period from late on the night of September 18 till early dawn on September 19 and caused fires in eight places. A big conflagration started at one of these places. All our planes returned safely to their base.

Enemy Vessels Destroyed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 20.—Japanese Navy Air Units in the daytime of September 18 discovered a group of enemy vessels off Biloa on Vella Lavella Island and immediately bombed them in the face of 20 enemy fighter planes. One enemy tug-boat was sunk and another set ablaze. Our Units shot down three enemy fighter planes. Four of our planes have not yet returned.

Munda Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 20.—Japanese Navy Air Units surprise-attacked the enemy land forces and munition dumps at Munda on New Georgia Island again at daybreak on September 18.

Fires were caused in four places among the munition dumps.

All Japanese planes returned safely.

Guadalcanal Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 20.—Forestalling the frantic counter attacks of the numerically-superior enemy air forces at every turn, the Japanese Navy Air Units in the Solomons are continuing their relentless and devastating surprise-raids on the enemy bases in this extensive area.

Again from midnight September 18 until daybreak, September 19, the Japanese Navy Air Units cleverly slipped through the furious enemy anti-aircraft fire and blasted two enemy airfields on Guadalcanal Island. They scored numerous direct hits and fires were started in three places, two of which developed into large and uncontrollable conflagrations.

All Japanese planes returned safely to the base.

JUST PRICES ASSURE P.I. FARMS' SECURITY

Small Farmers Enjoy Better Life Under New Order, Says Filipino Writer

Domei

MANILA, September 19.—Farmers are no longer worried by problems of marketing their produce or getting good prices for them, disclosed Beniton Sakdalan, veteran Filipino journalist, in a Sunday Tribune article entitled "Small Farmers enjoy New Life under New Philippines.

Today, dealers and traders approach farmers and buy their products at farmer's prices, he said, adding, "The big problem that remains unsolved is the liquidation of long standing accounts of small farmers with unscrupulous money lenders, and farm tenants with their landlords carried over from the American regime."

The present administration, however, plans to extend credit and facilities to farmers which will gradually emancipate them from their ages-long bondage. This will relieve many small farmers of their lingering worry over their mortgaged hands.

Mr. Sakdalan continued that the former high wall of frigid apathy and indifference so often seen between tenant and landlord during the American rule in the Philippines have been wiped out as good feeling and neighborliness prevails.

The spirit of human justice and friendliness between tenant and landlord is due to neighborhood associations, he pointed out.

Mr. Sakdalan said that farmers in Bulacan during an interview, asked, "Who will deny that farm people are much better off than they were before the outbreak of war?' They also revealed that they have been given all encouragement to work hard and produce more.

"All this is very good. As long as we work hard and are not afraid to work, we can have plenty and live in peace and contentment," the farmers declared.

The new order in the Philippines, Mr. Sakdalan said, comes as a blessing to the man behind the plow as he hustles about to pitch in his share toward the making of a new Philippines worthy of independence.

The new order in the Philippines is a realization of the long-cherished hope of the farm people, he concluded.

DIVE-BOMBERS SINK 3 ENEMY VESSELS

In Daring Attack on Yangtze, Our Fliers Blast 2 Other Chungking Ships

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 19.—Crack dive-bomber units of the Japanese Army Air Forces sank three enemy vessels and damaged two other vessels by overcoming adverse topographic conditions.

The dive-bombers made a surprise attack on the Yangtze River at a point near Patung, approximately 110 kilometers northwest of Ichang, and heavily damaged and set fire to one 1,000-ton class ship, blasted and sank one 700 ton class ship, sank one 400-ton class ship and also damaged another ship of the same class, and furthermore sank one 200-ton class ship.

In this assault the "Wild Eagles" daringly dived into the deep gorge formed by almost perpendicular walls so narrow that the wing-tips barely skimmed the craggy walls of the canyon. The dive-bombers plunged into the gorge with fury, and after releasing their bombs on the enemy ships that madly sought shelter in the rocky caverns, pulled out of their precarious dives.

The spectacular result gained by the daring and unparalleled feat of the crack Army "Wild Eagles" was cause for another painful blow dealt to the Chungking forces.

TAKENOSUKE ITO DONATES

A personal donation of ¥2,007,000 was made by Takenosuke Ito, president of the Sanko Company of Osaka, on Aviation Day, on Monday, to be utilized for the construction of 17 warplanes.

Mr. Ito appeared at the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters and presented ¥1,000,000 for the building of 10 ship-based bombers. Later, he proceeded to the Central Japan Military Headquarters and contributed ¥1,007,000 for the construction of seven fighter planes.

New Walking Record Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—Verner Hardmo, Swedish walking champion, broke his own world's record for the 10,000 meters. His new time for the distance is 42 minutes and 47.8 seconds, which clips 33.6 seconds off his old mark.

Rites Held for Nomura

Last rites for Dr. Ryutaro Nomura, former President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who died on September 18 at his home in Shinzakamachi, Akasaka at the advanced age of 85, was held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple Monday morning.

Chu Ends Canton Tour

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China concluded his inspection tour of this area and departed by air for Nanking this morning.

BRITAIN IN DILEMMA OVER JEWISH ISSUES

American Jews Putting Pressure on London to Enforce Balfour Declaration

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 18.—The British Government is now hemmed in between the pressure of a United States driven by Jewish organizations and the mounting discontent among the Arabs in Palestine over the spread of Jewish influence there

As a result of appeals made to the United States by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Jewish chemist and Zionist leader of Russian birth, regarding the hardship of the Jewish population of Palestine, the Semitic organizations throughout America have adopted resolutions demanding of the British Government an immediate enforcement of the Balfour declaration and at the same time demanding the cancellation of the British Government White Paper limiting the entry of Jews into Palestina.

Against this movement among the Jewry, the Arabian inhabitants of West Asia have risen in furious opposition. Recently an Arab was beaten to death by an Arabian mob simply because he sold a land lot to a Jewish immigrant in Syria.

According to a recent survey made by British authorities, there are already 750,000 Jews living in Palestine and the number is steadily on the increase. The British Government is now in a difficult position between the rising discontent among the Arabs and the claims of the Jewish population.

In order to moderate the migration of Jews to West Asia, the British Government recently gave them permission to enter Mesopotamia. The Jews on entering this region at once began buying up land and the Mohammedan population is, now complaining of the Jewish menace. Thus the British Government is said to be unable to decide which way to turn.

New Tax Laws Of China Going In Effect Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

part of central taxes. Those to be excluded are the income tax in North, Central, and South China, business income, corporation, business, special anti-opium, and note-issue taxes in Mengchiang.

With regard to local taxes, the laws include the five classes of taxes, exclusive of the business tax, which remains in force in North, Central, and South China under law promulgated by the Central Government and most of the taxes in Mengchiang. The contents of all these taxes are as indicated in the general statement on the taxes covered by the first notification which has been issued by the Embassy.

As will be seen from what is described under the chapter "Mode of Application," all the taxes which have been notified to us will go into general effect on October 1 except the business exclusive tax which has grace of a more or less short period before it goes into effect.

With regard to other local taxes, the National Govenrent is proceeding with the study and the adjustment of the laws to be notified to Japan, and the second and third of the series of notifications are expected to follow.

As for local taxes which will not be notified to us, it is to be hoped that according to the spirit of Japan-China cooperation the Japanese who have paid them in the past as a matter of fact will continue to do so. For details, they are expected to approach the nearest Consulate and do as told by it.

China's present move will not affect the arrangement under which soldiers, civilians in the fighting services, and munitions are exempted from taxes and under which objects necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and important materials for export to Japan pay reduced taxes.

Past Events Reviewed

Domei

NANKING, September 20.—The Japanese Government placed in effect on August 1 the abolition of those extraterritorial rights in China concerning taxation as an important link in its new policy toward China.

The step meant that the Japanese residents in China were to submit to the taxation rights of China.

The National Government of China, according to treaty provisions, was to notify the Japanese Government in advance on the matters of the scope of taxation and the manner of actual enforcement of the taxation rights.

On September 10, the National Government in the name of its Foreign Minister, Dr. Chu Min-yi, forwarded the first notification regarding the matter to Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani in China, as a result of which the taxation of Japanese residents in China by the National Government on the basis of the contents of the notification is to go into effect on October 1.

As soon as the National Government concluded the China Treaty concerning the transfer of taxation rights on July 31, it, with the Finance Ministry as the center, set itself to investigate with the utmost care the scope of the application of taxation with a view to making a decision on the matter, taking into consideration the tax-bearing capacity of Japanese residents in China and the tax system of China in force. It adjusted a portion of the tax system. At the same time, it carried, out a close study of the sorts of taxes to be applied to Japanese in China and the rates of such taxes. Thus the notification of the National Government of September 10 came.

In this way Japan, acting on its own responsibility, is going to effect the abolition of unequal treaties in China which has been intensely desired by it for many long years and to cooperate in the rehabilitation of China.

China now in a firmer resolution to respond to Japan which has taken such steps grounded on morality with regard to China and carry on the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion while it is under a row to exert every effort toward the increase of its power so that it may not disappoint Japan's expectations.

Nippon Airmen Take Foe at Fuabuba By Surprise; Blast Numerous Planes

Aircraft Appear Suddenly Over Airfield in Midst of Stanley Mountains, Attack Panic-Stricken Enemy Trying to Escape in Planes

How numerous enemy planes were blasted in face-to-face encounters in the air over Papua, New Guinea, was related by Captain Yuji Mizoguchi, of Yamaguchi Prefecture and Sub-Lieutenant Hiroshi Onozaki, of Ibaragi Prefecture, who participated in the surprise raid on Fuabuba airfield. "We are coming," signalled the Japanese flyers to the enemy and went into the attack.

The two heroes related their thrilling experience as follows:

"It was XX day in June. Charged with the mission of bombing the enemy airfield, situated some XX kilometers southeast of our base, we took off in a large formation of fighters and bombers. The day was fine, one ideal for an air attack, though specks of clouds could be seen hanging in the clear skies here and there.

"Winging our way for some hours, we neared the enemy base. The Fuabuba Airfield was built in the midst of the Stanley Mountains which resembled a bowl turned upside down. The airfield being surrounded by a range of high mountains, arms, ammunition, food and supplies have to be transported by air.

"The enemy was utterly taken unawares when they saw our planes overhead. There was no way of escape. While the enemy, driven to extreme consternation, was panic-stricken, the Japanese planes attacked on every plane which attempted to escape. One, two, three and more were blasted and sent to their inevitable doom. Such delight and joy to see the enemy planes plunging into the depths of the ravine!

"One Douglas D C-3 transport plane which was found releasing its heavy load in a hope to make effective escape, was hit by a fusillade of bombs and was downed in no time. The plane, spinning, with thick smoke issuing, was soon consumed by flames. We still clearly remember the distorted face of the enemy pilot aboard the Douglas D C-3 when we closed in upon his plane and singalled him.

In the course of that combat, four transport planes of the Douglas-type and 15 Bells and P-40's were shot down. All our planes returned to the base safely, though two were slightly hit by enemy bullets. The anti-aircraft guns remained inactive while the airfield was raided, attesting to the utter dismay and confusion of the enemy."

RIZAL'S WORKS PLANNED FOR PUBLICATION SOON

To Distribute Free Grammar On Tagalog Written by Filipino Patriot

Domei

MANILA, September 19.—As the popular campaign to propagate Tagalog, national language of the Philippines, rapidly spreads throughout the archipelago, the Bureau of Public Instruction will print copies of 'Arte Metrica Del Tagalog,' an important study by Dr. Jose Rizal on Tagalog grammar.

'Arte Metrical' will be the third group of Dr. Rizal's works to be published by the Rizal Committee of the Department of Education, to meet the great demand for the Filipino martyr's rare masterpiece on Tagalog.

The first and second group of his works, both dealing with studies on the national language, were printed, published and distributed sometime ago to the public free of charge.

NANKING TAKES STEPS TO EXPAND ITS POWERS

Special Military Cells Formed To Unify Party, Political Affairs and Armed Forces

Domei

NANKING, September 20.—To expand the political power of the National Government and to strengthen the status of the Orthodox Kuomintang still further, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on September 18, officially passed a plan to establish Special Military Party cells in the various areas. The Party cells will be formed by a small number of members dispatched by the Central Committee to the Army, Navy and Air Forces, and to the Peace Preservation Corps and Military Education organs.

The unity of the Party, political affairs and the armed forces, will be brought about by the Special Military Party cells. The cells will be formed by from one to five members dispatched by the Central Executive Committee, of whom one will serve concurrently as Chief of the various organs of a Unit or as Chief of a political training station.

NANKING, HSINKING FETE AVIATION DAY

Colorful Events Take Place in 2 Cities

Domei

NANKING, September 20.—Aviation Day was observed here today with colorful functions conducted throughout the city.

All citizens of the municipality were moved to air-mindedness by the imposing and awe-inspiring flights of crack Japanese warplanes that droned overhead, rousing oratorical rallies, moving pictures screened in the theaters, and public display of the wrecked Consolidated B-24's and Curtiss P-40's.

Domei

HSINKING, September 20.—A rousing All-Manchoukuo Air Rally was held here under the auspices of the municipality, Manchoukuo Aeronautical Affairs Society, and other affiliated organizations on Aviation Day today.

More than 700 youthful and zealous air-aspirants participated in the various events. The festivities were topped by the imposing performance given by the Manchoukuo air units.

ATTACK ON AMERICA QUITE CONCEIVABLE

Japan May Hit Australia or U.S. When Sphere Is Fully Mobilized, Says Col. Okubo

In a statement giving reasons why the anti-Axis Powers will fail in their fight against Japan and her allies, Colonel Koichi Okubo declares that it is quite conceivable that Japan may attack Australia or even the United States Proper when she has fully mobilized Greater East Asia's inexhaustible resources and bolstered her fighting power, reports the Shanghai Times.

The statement follows:

People all over the world are interested in the outcome of the world-wide war now being waged between the Axis and anti-Axis Powers. It seems that there are people, not a few in number, who have been in doubt regarding this, as it is hard to form a conclusion.

It has been an old trick to employ propaganda and threats as a means for carrying on a war, and the enemy has been hitherto indulging in propaganda concerning his prospects in the war. His reason for victory, he claims so far, has been no other than his so-called tremendous production of munitions in comparison with the Axis Powers.

As a matter of fact, the enemy, like the United States, only possesses considerable resources and means for production. Though the enemy's propaganda has been trying to make people believe that warships, planes and other war weapons are being produced by him at an astronomical rate, the actual production last year was no more than 60 or 80 per cent of what was expected.

Moreover, with the decrease of essential materials and lack of stocks, together with a shortage of manpower arising from strikes and conscription, the productive capacity of the United States has been on the wane this year. The country has been under the apprehension that with the coming of next year, its productions will continue to undergo a downward trend.

And yet the Americans not only have to use their comparatively tremendous productions of weapons and other munitions for their own defense as well as the prosecution of the war, but also to meet the demand of the anti-Axis countries. No matter how hard the Americans may try, they can only meet part of the very great demands from the Soviets, Australia and Chungking for supplies of weapons. These quarters have been openly complaining to the United States for insufficient supply, and ever pressing for more.

Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that, viewing from the demands of the anti-Axis countries, taken together, the munitions productive power of the United States is rather weak, being unequal to its heavy burden. Besides, it also remains to be seen to what extent the munitions sent to their allied countries have been sent to the sea-bottom during their journey by Axis submarines, though the Americans may have exerted their utmost efforts for production.

The rate of loss of weapons suffered by the enemy has been due to the lack of appreciation for their weapons. Japan and Germany have been taking as great care of their weapons as their own lives, because they made them themselves. It is on account of this basic conception that the manner of using war weapons has been entirely different between us and the enemy.

A war is not simply some sort of rivalry in capacity. Its keynote lies in the spirit of men, and the maximum efficiency can only be achieved through the infusion of spirit into the machines which are used. The enemy has, therefore, made a very serious mistake to take pride in his enormous production of munitions or depend solely on the quantity of weapons available for him. He lacks a very essential factor for winning the war.

Japan's productive capacity has been increased many times with the acquisition of the vast resources in the Southern Regions for fostering its fighting power. It is expected that it will reach a stage where it will surpass the United States in this respect in the near future.

As far as the Pacific area is concerned, all weapons and munitions forthcoming from such productive capacity are being used by Japanese soldiers, and their quantity is absolutely not less than those used by the Americans themselves; rather it is more than those even.

The vast expanse of the Pacific has been therefore, entirely our sphere of influence.

It is quite conceivable that attacks will be launched on Australia or even the United States Proper when Japan has fully utilized all resources available in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and further increased its fighting power.

The enemy's boast of its tremendous productive power as its only reason for victory is, therefore, no more than some sort of exaggeration.

Judging by the difference between the component factors of fighting strength of the Axis and anti-Axis Powers, as well as their respective war aims, it is quite evident as to which side will emerge victorious.

Chosenese Vocalist, Keika Ebara, Passes Test to Become Pilot, Reserve Officer

An instance of the strong patriotism of the people of Chosen is revealed here recently in the person of Keika Ebara, noted Chonsenese vocalist, who attained the rank of B-class pilot and reserve officer of the Imperial Army after successfully passing tests of the Tokyo Army Division Headquarters, Domei reports.

Mr. Ebara studied at the Central Music School here and at the Osaka Music School. His talents were first recognized by the Columbia Phonograph Company and then in 1941, he worked exclusively for the Polydor Company. Since last September, Mr. Ebara has led his own vocalists' troupe with 36 singers.

His Highness Prince Gin Ri is highly pleased with Mr. Ebara's success in passing the examination for reserve air officers, it was revealed. Inviting Mr. Ebara to His Highness' palace at Kojimachi-ku, on August 26, His Highness praised him for his achievement, saying that it was worthy of a patriotic Chosen-born youth.

It was further revealed that this Chosenese youth is being encouraged by hundreds of letters from the youths in Chosen which are pouring in daily and which now total more than 600.

MANCHOUKUO FREED BY JAPAN'S ACTION

Manchurian Incident Was First Step of Liberation From Domination, Says Parcia

Domei

MANILA, September 19.—Vicente Albano Parcia, editor of the Philippines Review, in commenting on the significance of the 12th anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, in a broadcast yesterday afternoon asserted that "the Incident was the initial step in the emancipation from the domination and exploitation of the West, as well as a redemption from Occidental arrogance and inhumanity."

"Japan was stripped of the fruits of victory in three successful wars and denied equality by the West through exclusion acts," he said.

"Japan, convinced that the Western Powers with their intrigues and interventions were responsible for the growing restlessness and anti-Japanese sentiment in China, revealed the way to Asiatic peace during the Manchurian Incident. That was the way to the Co-Prosperity Sphere of which Manchoukuo became its first member.

"Thereafter, the idea of liberating the East from the influence and domination of the West was born, setting up each country politically independent, and economically self-sufficient to co-exist under a prosperous union," he continued.

After reviewing the background of the Manchurian Incident, Mr. Parcia declared: "Among the member nations of Greater East Asia there will prevail a policy of 'live and let live' which will be made effective through supplementary economics, related currencies, regulated trade, unified diplomacy and an integrated defensive and offensive power."

"The Manchurian Incident was the crystallization of East Asia in common protest and resentment against the West," he added. "For countries of the Orient which have so long been colonized and exploited by the West economically, culturally and politically, the War of Greater East Asia is truly a war for the common liberation of the Asiatics from the Anglo-Americans."

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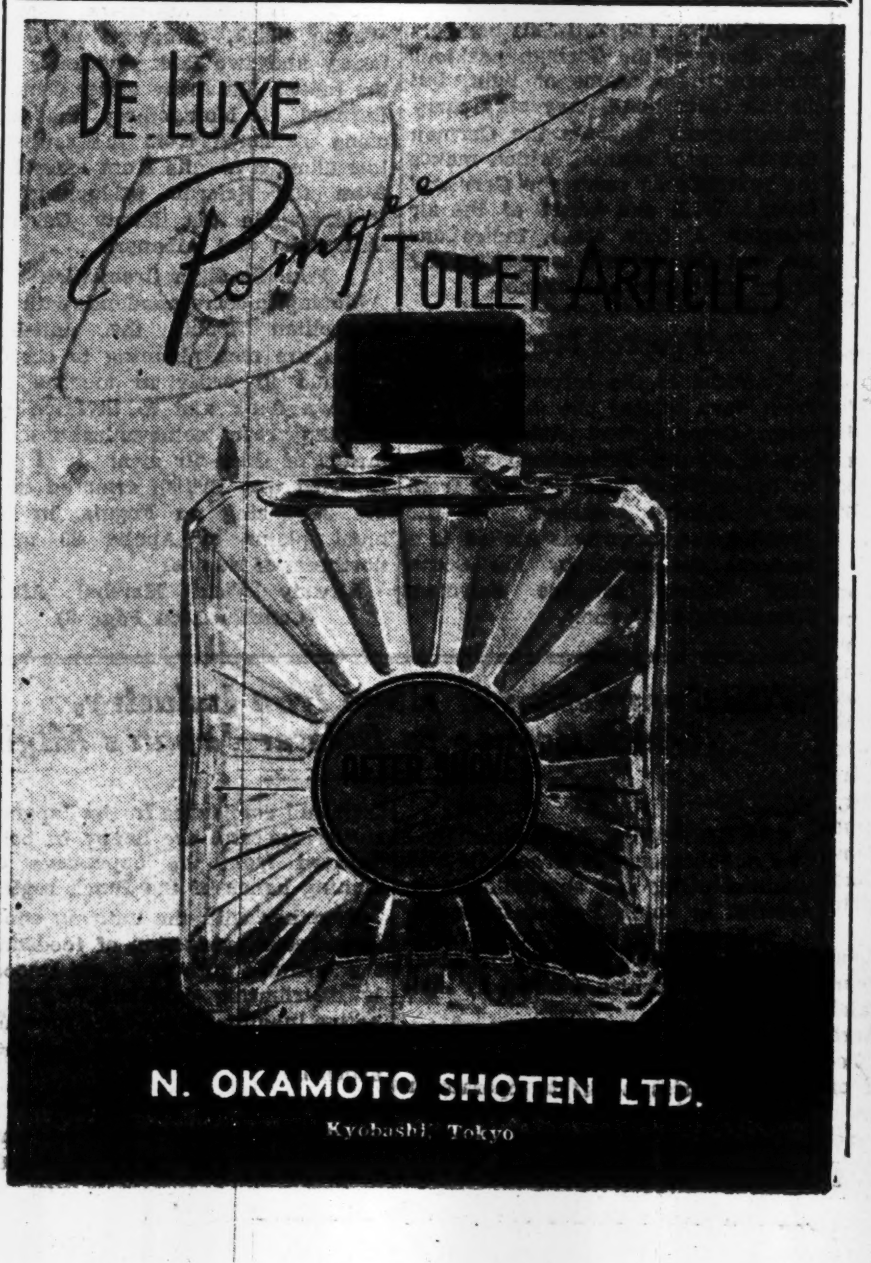
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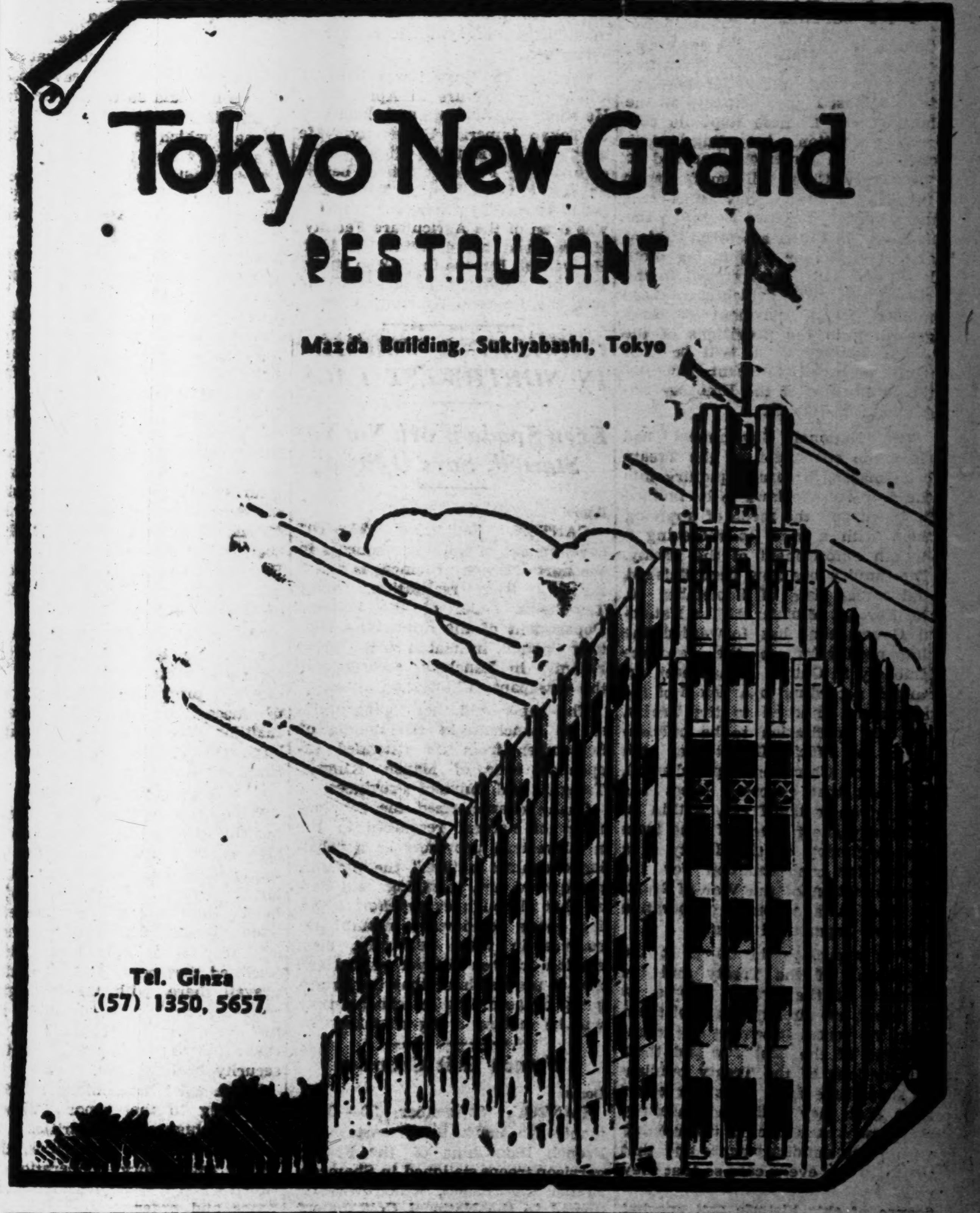
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HIGH HONORS GIVEN TO HIDEJIRO NAGATA

Late Adviser to Military Administration Also Has Court Rank Promoted

Posthumous honors were granted on Monday by His Majesty the Emperor to the late Hidejiro Nagata, adviser to the military administration, who died of illness on September 17. The deceased was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, according to an announcement issued by the War Ministry at 11 a.m. on Monday. The announcement follows:

"In appreciation of meritorious services rendered during his lifetime by Adviser to Military Administration Nagata, who died recently, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer the following honors on the deceased: The First Class Order of the Rising Sun on Hidejiro Nagata, Adviser to the Military Administration.

"A rough sketch of the exploits of Adviser to Military Administration Nagata follows:

"When he was appointed to an important position as the highest adviser to the Military Administration in the Southern Regions in January, 1942, he was willing to go to the pestilence-infested area in spite of his old age. Giving assistance to Commander-in-Chief Terauchi through his abundant and resourceful knowledge and experience, he made great contributions to the development of the military administration in the southern area, which was enforced along with the progress of military operation. As a result of his pressing business affairs extending for more than one and a half years, he suffered from a complication of beri-beri and malaria.

"When he was appointed to serve in the War Ministry in April of this year, he ably assisted the War Minister as the senior of the military administration advisers, although he had not yet fully recovered from his illness. He contributed greatly to the smooth workings of the military administration."

The late Mr. Nagata had his Court Rank also raised. The Imperial Household Department announced Monday that he was promoted one grade to the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank under date of September 17.

Funeral services for the late Mr. Nagata will be solemnized with Buddhist rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall betwen 1 and 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

Count Hideo Kodama will be chairman of the funeral committee, while Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry and another person will act as vice-chairmen. Kiichi Gunji, chief civil administrator in the Army, will be master of ceremonies.

German Units Contract Line In South Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

Kesserling, in concert with the northern army under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, has secured complete control of the northern and central railways of Italy in preparation for future operations.

An Algiers broadcast tonight said that the battle of Naples was about to begin and that the anti-Axis forces had been disposed for a large-scale offensive.

According to a Rome dispatch, the headquarters of the German garrison in Southern Italy stated:

"Whatever the nature of the operations the anti-Axis forces might develop, the strategic situation in Italy is quite satisfactory to the German Army. Field Marshal Kesserling is watching developments with the firmest confidence in the prowess of Reich arms."

Japan Is Ready; Yokoyama Hits Speech by F.D.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

other Portuguese with their families, 382 Portuguese at Liquica and Maubara and 16 in Ocuffi, all of whom are said to be in very good health.

U.S. Navy Reveals Strength

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 19.—The United States Navy Department claims that its present naval forces consist of 14,072 war craft of all types including 613 warships, says a report from Washington. The Navy Department also boasted that its naval air force possesses more than 18,000 planes of every type and size.

RARE ELEMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC ARMS

By LIEUTENANT-GENERAL REIKICHI TADA
Chief Director of the Scientific Mobilization Society

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

(Part Two)
(Continued From Sunday)

Among the rare chemical elements, to which I have referred in my previous article, numbering a little more than ten, are found those whose utility value is excellent, some being already in actual use while great expectations are held for the others. In order to be more concrete in my treatment of them, I desire to discuss the following ones, trusting they are the ones on which our scientific circles are counting much for accomplishment, as they represent the ones now in actual use and those that are in great prospect of utilization in the not far distant future, only it is to be understood that those belonging to the realm of secrecy are purposely omitted from this treatment:

Of the rare elements in question, the ones considered to be aces in their applicability to new arms are tantalum and zirconium. They are metalic elements, look like either nickel or platinum, and malleable to the extent of being made into either plate or powder. They can stand a very high temperature and are very strong against corrosion by acids. Their characteristic utility value lies in their emission of low pressure gas when heated. As the pocket created from this low prssure draws in the surrounding air of comparatively high pressure, it tends to improve the vacuous condition of the tube. The vaccum-tube, such as the radio locator, the kind now in principal use by the warring nations, is made from either tantalum or zirconium.

Displace Tungsten

It was these elements that came to displace tungsten which was formerly used for the purpose. The defect of tungsten lay in the fact that this comparatively abundant metallic element gave out a much higher air pressure than tantalum and zirconium when heated to the same extent, and consequently when charged with electric current of high voltage, it deteriorated the vacuous condition of the tube by reason of the high air pressure created by, it to spread to other other parts of the chamber.

Naturally the poor vacuous condition shortened the life of the tube. Besides, tungsten could not stand a high voltage. Especially for the making of a short-wave vacuum-tube it required a much smaller globe to economize on electricity than an ordinary-size incandescent lamp for which tungsten might be sufficient. Moreover, even a little emission of gas from the heated metal, like that from tungsten, would greatly affect the vacuous condition of the tube. For these reasons the use of tungsten for this purpose was finally abandoned.

In the meanwhile, the development on this feature being at a virtual standstill, scientists the world over went on seeking a good substitute from other elements, and eventually came on tantalum and zirconium, in which they found the right properties. Now these rare elements have come out on the stage of utility for sending out wave-feelers to a great distance; it must be said that science has made an epochal progress in the development of anti-air paraphernalia.

Other Utility Fields

In other fields of utility the same sort of super short-wave vacuum-tube may be made useful in confidential communications where great secrecy is required as in the case of transmitting strategic military intelligence. If, in the future, rare elements of this sort can be obtained in abundance they can be also turned to the department of general communication services and the manufacture of such other vacuum-tubes as powerful incandescent lamps. Also a vacuum-tube of this character has the chance of being developed into what we call scientific communication arms with which a more intensified nerve war may be carried on.

Undoubtedly it can strengthen many folds the life of big vacuum-tubes using high voltage, such as the one now employed in radio broadcasting. In this connection, the vacuum-tubes now installed at the Philippine and Java Broadcasting Stations, being the American RCA and Holland's Philips respectively, are said to retain longevity because they are made by utilizing certain rare elements.

As it is a characteristic of zirconium to absorb gas while standing a high temperature at the same time, it can be utilized in the refining of a certain special steel. In the process, zircornium works to eliminate the air bubbles contained in the steel, and the material produced is so compact and light that it can be even made into plate by which to make a ship's deck bomb-proof.

Manufacturing Defect

Heretofore, the manufacture of this special steel was done by mixing either nickel, chromium or tungsten. But in overdoing the process to increase the compactness of the material, the product often turned out to be too brittle, danger of causing big holes in the plate. This was due to the presence of infinitestimal hydrogen and nitrogen bubbles in the steel, which could not be eliminated, preventing it from attaining the desired end.

But zirconium attends to all this, being a good absorbent of all these air bubbles. While tantalum is worked to produce light scientific arms, zirconium has the hold on the manufacture of heavy scientific weapons, and these two stand supreme in the realm of scientific war equipment production today.

There are still other important uses to which zirconium can be put, as in the fields of optical arms, where it appears in the form of ultra-strong glass, and electric war instruments. Even in its coarse form it can be used in the fusing of platinum-iridium by being put in a high class crucible, performing the same function of thorium, another rare element.

The polishing machine made of zircon steel can furnish a synthetic resin which an ordinary polishing machine cannot polish. Also carbonized zircon steel can cut glass like diamond. At any rate, without doubt this metal will become a favorite among the metallurgical circles of tomorrow, as it is highly esteemed by the scientific arms circles of today.

Berylium Also Important

There is another rare element of importance in berylium which in its silicate form, known as beryl, produces the precious stone emerald, by being taken out of its well-formed part. It goes without saying that nearly all these rare elements are high-priced, inasmuch as beryl is highly valued as a jewel. Because an alloy of berylium and bronze is characteristically pliant and durable against wear, it is highly esteemed for making bearings for airplane propellers.

Again, when the silicate of berylium is sufficiently excited with ultra-violent rays it acts to wake up the electrons lying dormant in the material, and discharges the same kind of rays as the sun's rays. For this reason, when the interior of a mercury lamp is painted with beryl silicate, it can produce an artificial helio-lamp. This is the lamp considered to be the virtual life-line of a fighting submarine crew for the maintenance of their good health and cheer, whose life it is to stay in the dark bottom during daytime and only come out to the sea surface at night.

Cerium is another rare element utilized in the manufacture of the carbon electrode which constitutes the source of the sky search-light. If only two per cent of cerium is used in any iron casting, the article so produced will gain double its strength, thereby rendering the heavy weapons made weigh so much lighter.

Makes Wing Frame

An alloy of cerium and aluminum called ceranium makes a strong airplane wing frame. And when magnesium is added to this alloy it further strengthens the cast metal, while cerium acts to prevent the corrosion of the material caused from the absence of magnesium. Thus, of the materials used in the manufacture of airplanes in future, it is cerium that virtually holds the key to any epochal improvement. This can be only realized by having cerium mixed with other suitable light metals in the casting.

We have in neodymium another rare element which is principally utilized in the making of helioscopic glass plate. When in use this glass is placed in front of optical arms, through which ultra-violet rays are to filter, so as to give protection to the eyes by improving the visibility It is used where taking aim by a gun is bothered by the dazzling whiteness of snow, where the view in observation is blurred by the blazing desert sands, where the lay of adverse breakers annoys the scout on looking out for an enemy submarine periscope, or where one watches the sweeping of floating mines. Also it is used in heliography, as in taking a telescopic view and protecting from diffused light in flying.

Although not exactly in the category of scientific arms, it has been long known that in the composition of high-octane gasoline needed in flight, thorium acts as intermediary.

Another Rare Element

There is caesium, another rare element, utilized in the production of what we call noct-vision, a new scientific arm, which, by taking advantage of the invisible infra-red rays, enables observation through a thick fog on dark nights. This instrument on both electrone telescope and television or rather a combination of both, the former utilizing different kinds of rare elements while the latter is based on an electric light in the production of which caesium is used as a sensitizer. Also it is this same electric tube that, by taking advantage of the invisible infra-red rays, operates helio-telephone. Thus another scientific arm is born, which guarantees the secrecy of communications. Besides the super short-wave line as a line of communications, this helio-telephone answers that purpose most conveniently.

With the advancement of science it is expected that super-physiologic nocturnal surprise attacks will be intensified. In these raids the aim leader or noctilucent will be found in a compound of radium and strontium, both rare elements. Of these, of course we cannot depend upon the only five grams of radium stored in our country for the treatment of cancer; so it is most likely that as a pinch-hitter either uranium or mettorium will come up to the plate. The terrible destructive power of uranium is well known so much so that it is expected to develop into a wonderful scientific weapon in the future.

Many Other Uses

There are many more uses to which rare elements can be applied as means in the production of scientific arms, and the tendency is rather for the increase of their applicability. From being merely rare elements from the fact that they were rarely utilized because of ignorance concerning their scientific utility value, they are getting gradually known and will become ordinary elements in the not far distant future. Until that time comes there is chance for them to appear in a sort of coup de main.

Though it is problematical as to which one will come out first and deliver the goods, when we realize that they form the key to the winning of this decisive war we cannot minimize the importance attached to rare elements. So it is for all of us, our people, government and military authorities concerned, particularly our scientific and industrial circles, to bravely face this problem and turn their efforts on the concentration of scientific researches and production of new arms based upon the development of rare elements.

'Eaglet' Visits Home

One of the main features of the fourth Aviation Day on Monday was the aerial visits made to their homes by the Army "Eaglets" now undergoing strenuous training. Proud parents and friends, craned their necks looking at the sky from early in the morning to await their arrival. Photo shows the residents of Masago-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo, welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Iwai's son Seiichi as he soared above their homes in one of the planes.

357 Planes Donated to Army; 74 Given To Navy in Celebration of Aviation Day

Three hundred and fifty-seven fighting planes were donated to the Japanese Army, and 74 to the Japanese Navy by the people of Japan on Monday, Aviation Day.

Dedication ceremonies for the Army craft were held from 1 p.m. at Haneda Airfield with Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and others attending.

Ceremonies for the planes newly joining the naval air arm were held also at 1 p.m at Hibiya Park. Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada attended the ceremonies.

The planes donated to the Army included the new Shoki fighters, Donryu bombers and Shitei scout planes. All the planes contributed to the Army were named Aikoku-go in Shinto rites solemnly observed at the airfield. After the ceremonies in which War Minister Tojo distributed notes of thanks to the donors and banzais were shouted, the planes took off and went through various intricate maneuvers over the field.

The planes given to the Navy included 25 donated by the tobacco dealers throughout the nation. In the Shinto ceremonies, the planes were named Hokoku-go by the Navy Minister. After the rites, the Navy band gave a concert.

At Kyoto too, sufficient money to purchase ten Army planes and ten Navy planes was donated by the citizens there.

Aviation Lectures Given

A large-scale lecture meeting in commemoration of the Fourth Aviation Day was held at the Gunjin Kaikan Monday night, when Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, assistant Director-General of the Navy Aviation Headquarters, made a 30-minute speech on the subject "Epochal Increase and Strengthening of Air Strength," which highly impressed the audience.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, also delivered a speech under the title "All Depends Upon Air Strength," which was broadcast throughout the country.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 19

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front our movements are proceeding according to plan. The enemy who was strongly pushing forward was repelled. In the central sector in the area west of Yelnya and south of Belyj, where continuous heavy fighting is in progress, all enemy attacks were repelled. At the remaining sector of the Eastern Front, no important fighting is reported, with the exceptions of just lively local skirmishes at the Kuban bridgehead and the heavy, though unsuccessful, Soviet attacks south of Lake Ladoga.

Heavy fighting is still going on after two weeks in the Salerno area. The anti-Axis did not achieve the expected operative success there, nor did they succeed in cutting off the German divisions in southern Italy. Our troops prevented any extension of the enemy bridgehead although the anti-Axis forces were far superior numerically. In spite of the heavy fire from aboard enemy warships, our troops in a determined counter-attack compressed the enemy forces on the narrow strip of land. The enemy suffered heavy losses. As the result our troops, after the destruction of all military installations, were able to withdraw from Calabria and Apulia and join up with the German divisions in the Salerno area.

The Anglo-American plan, based on the treason of the Badoglio clique, has thus been fully frustrated. The energetic and determined German leadership and the unparalleled behavior of our brave troops, despite the great superiority of the enemy in the air and on the sea, withstood the attack of eight infantry and two tank divisions, thereby making possible this great operative success of our defense.

According to the reports so far obtained the enemy lost more than 10,000 men in wounded or killed, as well as 4,429 prisoners. Moreover 153 enemy tanks, 54 guns, 62 grenade throwers as well as numerous light and heavy infantry arms and an uncounted amount of other war materials were either destroyed or captured in this area.

In the fighting against the enemy landing fleet, the Luftwaffe and navy formations between September 8 and 17 sank three cruisers, two destroyers, one torpedo-boat, fifteen landing boats and nine transports totaling 58,000 gross register tons. Moreover, two cruisers, three destroyers, one landing boat, one large tanker and seven transports totalling 35,000 tons were hit so badly that they can be considered lost. Aside from other warships, altogether 125 transports or tankers, aggregating 600,000 tons, nine landing boats and one escort vessel were damaged by direct bomb hits.

Yesterday, heavy fighting took place in the Salerno area and south of it. After the union of all German formations in southern Italy, our troops detached themselves from the enemy in accordance with the plan and have taken up shorter lines of resistance.

A German U-boat in the Gulf of Salerno sank an enemy destroyer of the "Jervis" class and badly damaged a large tanker by torpedo hits. Luftwaffe formations damaged one enemy destroyer and also caused great damage to a number of enemy transports Altogether 11 enemy planes were brought down over this area.

German long-distance bombers far out over the Atlantic shot down a four-engined enemy bomber and one large cargo-carrying glider which was towed by the bomber.

A small number of enemy planes dropped a few desultory bombs over Reich territory last night. Only minor damage was caused.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1943

The Chungking Farce

The Kuomintang under Chungking's banner has recently gone through a week's farce by adopting amendments to the organic law of the Chungking government to provide "legal" status to Chiang Kai-shek's position as dictator and by passing resolutions outlining policies for "China's reconstruction."

At its eleventh plenary session, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang thus revised the political structure of the Chungking government making the commander-in-chief of its armed forces concurrently the President and empowering him to represent the government in foreign affairs. The Executive Committee then proceeded to elect Chiang, who had been acting President since the death last month of President Lin Sen, as President for the next three years. All this was a farcical procedure because all it amounted to was to make Chiang dictator in name as he had been in fact for years.

The farcical nature of these proceedings is to be seen by the fact that there has never been any question about Chiang's position as dictator of the Chungking regime. As President of the Executive Yuan and of the Kuomintang, and as chairman of the Supreme National Defense Council, he already possessed all the responsible powers in the regime. The late President Lin was but a mere titular head. As a matter of fact, his existence was little known abroad. It is obvious, therefore, that the Kuomintang's amendments to the organic law of the Chungking regime were made at Chiang's bidding for the sheer purpose of clothing him with added prestige. For as President, he will now be the "official head" of the Chungking government—something he was not under the old set-up although he was its de facto chief executive.

Of even more farcical nature however was the adoption of the resolution calling for a national assembly within one year after the war to adopt and promulgate a constitution for China. The holding of this national assembly had been postponed since 1937 on the contention that it was unfavorable in view of the hostilities with Japan. The action just taken by the Executive Committee is nothing but chicanery on Chiang's part with the view to giving the distressed people under Chungking control the utterly false impression that victory over Japan is near. In other words, it was a bait to the Chungking people to continue their futile resistance against Japan.

The manifesto adopted by the executive committee at the end of its week's session stressing the need of concentrating all efforts on the reconstruction of China also had the same object in mind. Yet its authors clearly gave away the fact that they well realize how impossible is any real reconstruction under their auspices, for in the very next breath they declared in the manifesto: "Only when we 450 millions strong throw the full weight of our manpower and resources in the war and march forward in defiance of death and disregard sacrifices can we obtain the close cooperation of our allies and attain permanent national freedom." And that figure, 450 millions, is a deliberate misrepresentation. For it obviously includes the masses under the National Government of China at Nanking which is steadily making progress to occupy its rightful place as one of the principal members of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Chungking's repeated frantic cries for the re-opening of the Burma Road fully reveal its acute condition. A Chungking spokesman just the other day, shortly after the close of the Kuomintang session, made public the regime's decision to use $200,000,000 of the $500,000,000 loan from the United States in 1943 to buy gold from the United States to combat inflation. Vicious inflation is one of Chungking's most serious problems. That can be seen from the fact that the Chungking resident today finds that a ten dollar bill has less purchasing power than ten cents before the war.

Then there was finally the resolution calling on the Chinese Communist party to realize its past mistakes and live up to its declaration of September 22, 1937, by which it had promised to struggle for the realization of the Three Principles of the People, to abandon the policy of creating disturbances and propagating the communist movement; to dissolve the present Red government thereby helping to bring about political unity in the whole nation, to disband the Red Army by incorporating it in the national army under the direct command of the military council and the national government. Chiang's announcement at the session favoring a policy of forbearance toward the Chinese Communists can certainly be interpreted as a sign of Chungking's severe plight. For it amounts to an outright plea to the Communists not to hinder Chungking's war efforts. Whether they will respond to Chiang's invitation to cooperate with the Chungking government is a moot question.

The curtain of the farce fell with the issuance of special bulletins announcing the election of Chiang as president, said the reports from Chungking. As if Chiang, the dictator, would have consented to the election of any one else.

Love of Nature

We (the Japanese) have a strong love of nature. This we could not help having, for we live in beautiful natural surroundings. This love is deeply founded in the Shinto cult, and has been expressed in poems and in art; it is shown in the daily life of our people.

We enjoy nature in all its aspects. We are fond of snow scenes. Snow, the moon and flowers are spoken of together as a group of beautiful things. Our artists are fond of painting a snow scene wherein a man, generally with a horse beside him, is standing by a gate which a servant is about to open. It represents a scene which took place when the master of a villa in Yamashina, near Kyoto, called there unexpectedly one morning to enjoy the sight of the snow which had fallen during the night. He knocked at the gate and waited for the servant to come and open it, but was made to wait an unconscionably long time. He found later to his delight that the servant had walked a considerable distance along the fence so as not to leave any footmarks on the path to spoil or mar the virgin snow scene which he surmised his master had come to enjoy.

Another favorite subject with our artists is a wooden well-bucket with a long bamboo handle wound with the tendrils of a morning-glory vine. It represents a scene suggested by a seventeen-syllabled haiku composed by Chiyoni—a scene at a well one morning when the poetess went there to draw water and found that during the night a morning-glory vine had coiled its tendrils around the handle of the bucket; and, unable to commit the cruelty of loosening the hold of the tendrils, she went and begged her neighbor for water. The haiku may be rendered thus:

The morning-glory
Has seized my well-bucket,
So I beg for water.
"Asagao ni
Tsurube torarate
Morai mizu."

In this connection I may mention our great longing for solitude. It is perhaps an expression of our strong love of nature. We have a great longing to detach ourselves from this world, and live in the heart of nature where we may enjoy a secluded life. Losing ourselves in the beauty of nature is the ideal. The expression "yo o suteru," meaning to throw away the world, reveals the deep yearning hidden in the bottom of our hearts which we hope to realize sometime before the end of our lives. We dream of the tranquillity and serenity expressed in the wooden figures of Miroku Bosatsu of the Chuguji known as the Nikko (sunlight) and Gekko (moonbeam) in the Sangatsu-do, or in the paintings of Jizo Bosatsu and Fugen Bosatsu in the Imperial Household Museum. Nearly every one dreams of the ideal future—of living out one's day quietly, away from the hustle and bustle of life when the time shall come for retirement, after giving up one's place to a successor. There are many who live in a world of their own, ignoring entirely what goes on about them. They live in the world, but apparently do not belong to it. There have been many poets who abandoned this world from choice and nearly every Japanese is something of a haiku poet. (With Permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai. From Dr. Harada's "A Glimpse of Japanese Ideals.")

A Year Ago Today

September 21, 1942

A new epoch is expected in trade relations between French Indo-China on the one hand, and Manchoukuo, China and Kwantung Leased Territory on the other, as a result of a recent decision by the French Indo-China Government to adopt a barter system in trade with the latter three countries. Its aim is to accelerate imports of staple commodities such as cotton yarn and fabric and industrial chemicals as well as metal products from Manchoukuo, China and Kwantung Leased Territory in exchange for products from French Indo-China.

* * *

The military funeral for the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, who died in action in the course of the Burma Campaign, was held today at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji.

* * *

The Japanese Forces are carrying on a construction program in eastern Hopei Province with the wholehearted and positive support of the rural Chinese inhabitants, eager to eliminate Communist influence. A motor-road connecting Fengjun with Chahochen is now under construction by the Japanese Forces while waterways are also being built in the same district.

* * *

In an attempt to break the prevailing political deadlock in India, the Premier of Bengal Province is scheduled to meet leaders of various political parties in New Delhi early in October.

NO EQUALITY WHATEVER GIVEN NEGRO POPULATION IN AMERICA

Educational Facilities Extremely Poor—Discriminatory Treatment Meted Out Everywhere in U.S.

By MASAAKI IYENAGA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II
(Continued from Sunday)

In the southern parts, white and black children are not allowed to play on the same playground at the same time. In any case, most negro families are so poor that their children have to work. A comparison of 2,700 negro children of the sixth year or lower grades in the city of Richmond with white children of the sixth and seventh grades in the slum quarters of the city showed that against about 44 per cent, the percentage of white children who had no work to do was as high as 41 per cent. It will thus be seen that negroes are fated to lead a prosecuted life from their childhood.

With a very few exceptions, public libraries, dance halls, gymnasiums, public halls and the like are open to white people only. Even where the regulations provide for no racial discrimination, negroes are actually given unfair treatment. This naturally causes them to give a wide berth to such places.

Discrimination against negroes is particularly marked in swimming pools. The white people abhor the idea of swimming with negroes on the same seashores or in the same public swimming pools. Friction arising in 1919 between white Americans and negroes in a municipal swimming place in Chicago led to a tragic racial conflict. In Atlantic City, no negroes except nursemaids are allowed to enter the sea-bathing places for white people. The shower rooms attached to public swimming booths are, in most cases, closed to negroes.

Discrimination Strong

The following tables have been taken from a book written by Forrester B. Washington, the figures therein being based on the results of the investigations prior to 1928.

1. The public places of amusement in seventeen cities in the south (including Washington, Richmond, Baltimore and New Orleans):

	For the exclusive use of whites	For separate use by whites and negroes
Playgrounds	—	8
Parks	4	13
Recreation centers	3	3
Sea-bathing places	3	11
Swimming pools	10	6

(The figures in the table refer to the number of cities, not to that of public places of amusement.)

2. The public places of amusement in forty cities in the north (including New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Kansas City):—

	For exclusive use of whites	For separate use by whites and negroes	With some distinction	No distinction
Playgrounds	—	—	7	33
Parks	—	—	—	40
Recreation centers	—	2	23	12
Sea-bathing places	5	11	12	—
Swimming pools	3	2	29	3

In the north as well as in the south, white and negro children are educated separately where the negro population is dense. In the south, white parents refuse to have their children taught in the same class rooms as negro children. The same sentiment is entertained by white parents in the north, though not quite so strong. In secondary education this feeling is somewhat modified, but it is very strongly expressed in primary education. The attitude of white Americans toward American Indians is comparatively tolerant and their children are admitted into secondary schools, colleges and universities. Diversity in numerical strength is responsible for this difference in treatment. Whereas the population of the former—a doomed race—is only 300,000, the latter—an expanding race—has a population of 13,000,000.

Educational equipment for negroes has naturally become deteriorated and the scholastic attainments of school children have gradually suffered in consequence. Imperfect primary school education necessarily added to the difficulty of entrance on the part of negro boys and girls into secondary and collegiate educational institutions. This has had the natural result of blocking the way for negroes to rise to high social positions. Statistical figures published by the Education Bureau in 1916 disclose a marked difference in educational expenditures allotted to whites and blacks, as the following table indicates:

Counties	Educational expenditure per White child	Educational expenditure per Negro child
Where the negro population is:		
Less than 10 per cent	$7.96	$7.23
From 10 to 25 per cent	9.55	5.55
From 25 to 50 per cent	11.11	3.19
From 50 to 75 per cent	12.53	1.77
Over 75 per cent	22.22	1.78

It is noteworthy that the average educational expenditure per negro school child is lower where the negro population is larger. The average pay for negro teachers is less than half the amount paid for white teachers. The following are taken from the same official document:

States	Average annual salary for White teachers	Average annual salary for Negro teachers
Alabama	$355.53	$158.78
Florida	305.02	168.70
Georgia	318.63	119.35
Louisiana	529.04	310.05
South Carolina	333.28	110.54
North Carolina	196.83	118.59
Virginia	322.69	172.63

Schools Expanded Little

The southern states which realized through the experiences of the first World War and the migration of negroes to the north the indispensability of negroes in social economy hurriedly set about the improvement of educational equipment for negroes with a view to checking their migration northward. According to the January number (1932) of the Crisis, a negro organ, one third of the southern counties, or, to be more exact, 282 out of a total of 578 erstwhile slave counties had no middle school. There has been little improvement since in general conditions. The ratios between whites and negroes in the average pay for teachers and educational defrayals per school child in 1941 were practically the same as 25 years before.

As already mentioned, it was after the first World War that the southern states began to establish middle-grade schools for negroes with a view to preventing the outflow of negroes, the important source of labor power. It is hardly necessary to say that the equipment and curricula for the secondary schools newly established for the benefit of negroes are far inferior to those for white boys and girls.

Concerning technical schools also, those for negroes are poorly equipped on account of the lack of funds and the inadequacy of equipment. Negro physicians are not engaged by ordinary hospitals. Nor can negro nurses find employment at most hospitals. Both negro physicians and nurses are in such circumstances denied the opportunity of receiving sufficient training and garnering experience.

Even in the city of New York, which is the most liberal on the racial problem, the sight of a white and a black walking in company is so rare that it is enough to attract much public attention. In rural districts, a negro in company with a white woman is sure to be abused and even stoned. A negro man and a white woman are not generally allowed to mix in public. Some years ago, a certain radical organization sponsored a public dance participated in by negroes and white women, and it was immediately stopped by the police. Intermarriages are forbidden either by custom or by law. In the south, such intermarriages are illegal and unconstitutional.

Acts of Lynching

Sexual problems often lead to shocking acts of lynching. The very cruel methods of lynching betray the natural brutality of the American people who pretend to be a civilized nation. Some Americans are so hardened and dead to the sense of morality that they do not think it criminal to burn, shoot, or beat negroes to death. Some people in the south attempt to justify lynching on the ground that the victims were guilty of outrages against white women, but shocking deeds of lynching of which they show themselves capable argues their very low sense of morality.

According to the statistical figures published by the Chicago Tribune, no fewer than 4,951 people were lynched for the period of 46 years following 1882. Of this total, 3,513 victims were negroes, including 76 women.

Raymond T. Bye mentions that it was, in many cases, due to slight offenses such as thefts, quarrels and rough handling of white children or women that those shocking crimes were committed in broad daylight. According to "Thirty Years of Lynching," 5.6 per cent of the negro people lynched between 1889 and 1918 were later found to have been innocent of the offenses which cost them their lives.

The American people refer in a self-complacent manner to a marked decrease in recent years in lynching, but the fact that this cruel and shocking form of punishment has remained in practice to the present century will be an inerasable blot on America's escutcheon.

A racial conflict broke out in the city of Detroit recently and the troops were called out to quell the commotion. The pent-up grievances of the negro people who have long been persecuted find violent expression whenever an opportunity presents itself. Japan's present war against America and Britain ought to furnish these oppressed people with an excellent opportunity to rise up against their oppressors.

(End)

Decline of the British Navy

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part IV
(Continued from Sunday)

To sum up, the command of the sea means the control of the sea routes of communication. The control of communication, a term which is often employed by Britons, is more fitting than Mahan's "command of the sea" in depicting the actuality of the situation.

The command of the sea, as we see it today, is even more limited in its implications. The activity of German submarines in the former World War made Admiral Bacon, of the British navy, declare that "the command of the sea" was an incomprehensible term. It also made Admiral Sims, of the American navy, say that it was an absurdity to talk of the command of the sea when there was unrestricted activity of hostile submarines. Surface ships could no longer protect sea communications so efficiently as they used to do in the days of Nelson and Farragut, he asserted.

In the first World War, the Allied shipping managed to maintain the transportation of necessary materials and large bodies of troops, despite heavy sinkings by German submarines, while, on the other hand, the German sea communication got paralyzed. In such circumstances, it may be said that the British fleet had the command of the sea. The vexations of Bacon and Sims arose from the consciousness that the most powerful navy was without means to deal effectually with hostile submarines

To speak strictly, the command of the sea, as it is understood today, means the control of surface communication; it does not extend to undersea areas. In the old days, a powerful navy could ensure that security of the shipping of its own country by destroying the enemy fleet and disrupting the enemy's sea communication, but today, due to the activity of submarines, the command of the sea does not mean so much. It is now possible for a weak navy to deal a blow to the sea communication of a superior naval country with its submarines.

Submarine Warfare

In 1917, Germany started indiscriminate submarine warfare at the hazard of driving America into the war on the other side, and it wrought such serious havoc with British shipping that the loss in April of the same year reached 800,000 tons. To cope with this grave menace, alarmed Britain adopted the convoy system on Sir Morris Hankey's suggestion. This lessened the losses and the crisis was tided over.

In the present World War, the convoy system was adopted by Britain from the very beginning, though her shipping has been suffering heavier than in the first World War. The efficiency of the convoy depends on the strength of the escort.

During the former World War Britain could use only a small naval force for the escort of convoys. It is said that more than two warships were rarely employed for convoying 12 to 15 merchantmen between Britain and France. In the present war, the German navy is in a better position than in the former World War in carrying on its submarine warfare, as it is in possession of many bases on the Atlantic coast.

As regards airplanes, they were still in an undeveloped state at the time of the first World War. Britain had only one small aircraft-carrier then. In sea battles, airplanes were used simply for scouting purposes and for keeping watch against hostile submarines. The possibility of their acquiring mighty importance in future wars was nevertheless foreseen by all. The American navy carried out experiments in air bombings, using as targets warships scrapped by the Washington Treaty. In the opening pages of the History of Britain, published in 1937, Andre Maurois writes:—

"Thanks to her insularity, Britain enjoyed domestic freedom to a far greater extent than the Continental countries, under the protection of her fleet and the same fleet enabled her to build a mighty Empire. Because of her peculiar geographical conditions, her national defense problem was settled through the command of the sea. This accounts for the major part of the history of Britain. The invention of the airplane is a historical event at once most important and most dangerous for Britain"

What policy did Britain adopt, then, in regard of this important and dangerous new weapon of war?

The British Government created a separate air force independently of the army or the navy.

When Germany, who had regained her national strength rapidly under the able leadership of Fuehrer Hitler, revived the conscription system and announced her intention of creating a new air force, Britain concluded a Naval Agreement with that country in 1935 without any previous consultation with France. In May of the same year, the British Government announced its policy to treble the air strength during the next three years, though what it actually did fell very short of its avowal.

About this time, a Committee was appointed in Parliament to investigate the relative merits of the warship and the airplane. The conclusions it reached were to the following effect:— "It is difficult to decide by academic debate which is superior. Even conceding the correctness of the assertion of those who believe in the omnipotence of airplanes, the prospective loss involved in pursuing the construction of warships would be limited to expenditure for the building of warships. On the other hand, if the national defense were made entirely dependent on the air strength and if airplanes failed to come up to expectations, it might cause the ruination of the country."

In those days, Germany was not allowed to build warships of a size exceeding 10,000 tons. She was also forbidden to manufacture aircraft carriers and warplanes. Italy had no aircraft carrier, while France thought fit to reconstruct the battleship Bearn, then under construction, into an aircraft carrier.

Britain Lacked Foresight

Britain was lukewarm over the construction of aircraft carriers. This lukewarmness might have been permissible, if the concern of the British navy was confined to the European waters, but it was inexcusable in a navy which was charged with the defense of the British Empire. Certainly it ought to have shown greater enthusiasm over the construction of aircraft carriers.

The unification of the air force in Britain was motivated by superficial considerations of economies. It may at first sight appear uneconomical for the army and the navy to have their separate airplanes, to train their airmen separately and to possess separate military and industrial equipment, but it would be simply foolish to sacrifice efficiency on the altar of economy.

In Japan as well as in America, air units are allotted to the army and the navy, instead of being unified into one separate force, because, after a careful study, the authorities in these countries concluded that an independent land-based air force could not be expected adequately to meet the requirements of future sea battles. They knew that airplanes would play a very important part in future sea battles and were fully alive to the imperative necessity of the air personnel being educated and trained in a manner best suited for their requirements. France and Italy may have been justified in adopting the unified air force system, but Britain committed a great mistake in adopting this system because she, unlike France and Italy, has to engage in operations not only in the North Sea and the Mediterranean but in the Pacific and the Atlantic also.

Air Command Essential

Not only the command of the sea but the command of the air has become an essential pre-requisite in both land and sea battles. Whereas, on land, the army can effect a powerful and absolute occupation of territories, such a form of occupation is impossible on the sea, for there are limits to the amount of fuel to be carried by warships or to the duration of continuous fleet movements. The capacity of air units for remaining in the air is even lower. Moreover, there is a far greater freedom of action in the air than in the sea and airplanes can be built very quickly, compared with warships.

The command of the air is a matter of even greater relativity than the command of the sea. An inferior air force can, by the concentration of force, secure a temporary and regional command of air comparatively easily. That the command of the air, a sort of variable, has now become an essential pre-requisite for the command of the sea means that the essential character of the command of the sea has suffered a marked change. Herein lies a new serious problem of national defense for insular Britain.

Time was when Britain ruled the waves, but this is a thing of the past. The time is past forever when the strip of the Strait of Dover was an impregnable bulwark for Britain. Submarines and airplanes have wrought havoc with the old conception of the command of the sea and have furnished very efficient weapons for the destruction of commerce. Britain is faced by the dire necessity of studying seriously the reorganization of the entire national defense. No matter how hard she may try, however, it will be impossible for her to find as perfect a solution as she did in the past.

(End)

DJOCJAKARTA RETAINS OLD CULTURE OF JAVA

Called the Most Oriental Spot in Island

(From The Times Week)

Djocjakarta, one of the centers of old Javanese culture, with her twin city Surakarta, the most truly Oriental spot in Java, where the ruling princes still reign as their forefathers did centuries ago and haughty nobles walk under gold-bordered sunshades held by submissive followers, where traditions are honored and ancient arts practised . . . nowhere in the Southern Regions was liberation from Dutch rule in the course of the War of Greater East Asia more appreciated.

The town of Djocjakarta is a populous one in the heart of one of the most thickly populated districts, not merely of Java, but of the world. Middle Java is simply dotted wtih dessa's, villages and towns. Here lives the real Javanese race, and its rulers, the Sultan of Djocja and the Susuhunan of Surakarta (Solo), are descendants of the proud kings of Mataram, which was a mighty state in Java in the 16th and 17th century. In these districts the atmosphere is entirely different from that in other parts of Java, where there are no native princes. During the Dutch rule, they had practically no power left, but appearance were upheld and they certainly continued to have a great influence on the minds of the people, due largely to the fact that they are the religious heads of the Mohammedans in Java.

Artistic People

The Javanese race has many excellent qualities, among them an inborn sense of beauty. The arts and crafts of Djocja have taken a great flight; its silver-and-tortoise-shell work, ivory and wood carvings, gold and brass work are famous, as well as the leatherwork and the batik products, which have become famous all over the world. The batik work is a specialty of the women.

The Sultans have always encouraged art and provided work for the skilled craftsmen, who used to live in the Kraton (Court). The tradition of the work passed down from father to son, so that there are entire generations of specialized artists. It is typical of Javanese art that there is no newness in it: it is, as it were, frozen in the old forms and up to very recent times hardly any creative work was done. The other Javanese arts of dancing and music are also encouraged by and practised in the Kraton. When one tries to visualize a Sultan's palace one's imagination runs riot; one pictures the palaces of the Indian Maharajahs. But people who know the actual Kraton, are aware that these are comparatively modest affairs.

Kraton

The time when the Kraton is most interesting is during some Mohammedan feast. The Sultan's bodyguard then turns out, all dressed up in ancient costumes which must surely have been kept ever since the times of the East India Company. In high black helmets, white, red and blue jackets, short striped breeches and high leather boots, carrying spears and muskets, the men parade with slow, measured steps to the mournful music of flutes and drums. The Holy Flag and gamelan are borne around the pendoppo, or open hall, where the Sultan sits in state, while his retinue is grouped behind him, holding his gold betel boxes, fanning him slowly with an enormous fan, and all dressed in beautiful colored sarongs. Great towering piles of rice, fish and meat are brought in procession to the mosque to be blessed and afterwards distributed among the people. The whole town is agog; the natives have a holiday and make merry, the streets are filled with them in their thousands.

In the palace itself, evening fetes are held, the Javanese orchestra plays and native dances are performed. To hear the old and famous Djocja gamelan for the first time is a curious sensation. The gamelan is the Javanese "symphony orchestra," consisting of many different musical instruments which together produce strange harmonies owing to the fact that the Javanese scale has five tones instead of seven.

Played by Men

Dancing and acting are also practised by the young men at Court. The men's dances, in which they act and often also recite the text, are called wayang wong. The gamelan plays the accompaniment to these dances, as well as to the serimpi dances performed by the Sultan's girls. Of course all these dances are also performed in the streets, but perfection is reached in the Kraton.

All these forms of art have almost died out in other parts of Java, where other and less worthy ones have sprung, mainly derived from the West and Dutch influence. The liberation of Java from the Dutch rule, therefore, gave these ancient traditional Javanese arts a new lease of life, keeping them alive by ousting the intruding and less colorful Dutch conceptions of art.

(End)

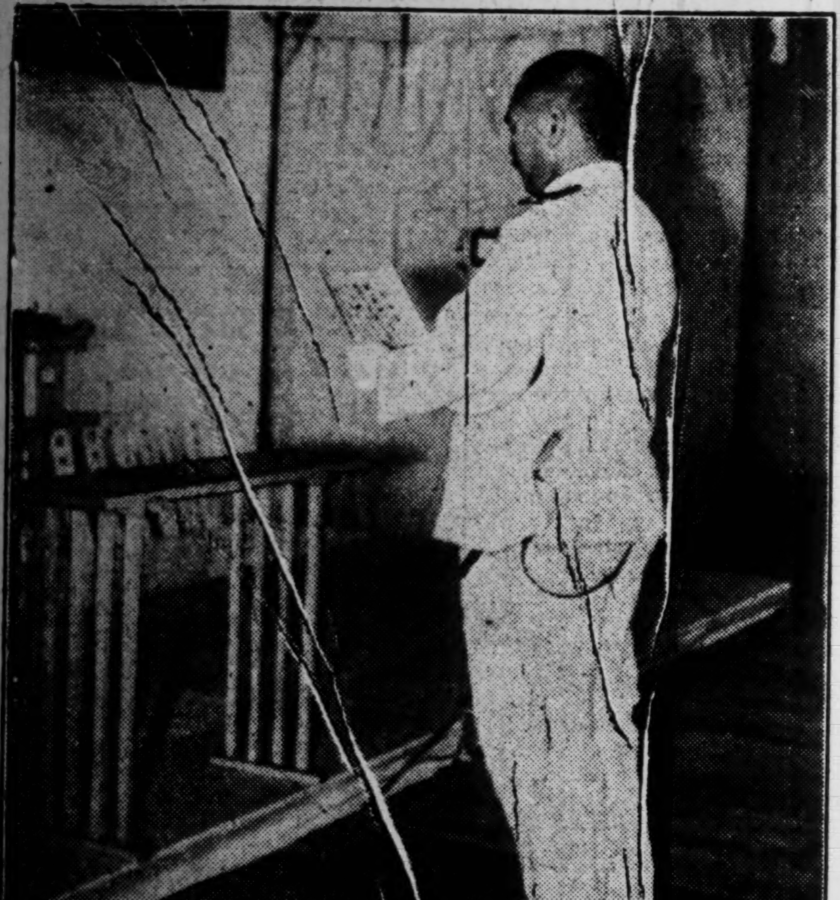
America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,981 TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight



NAVY MINISTER, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, is seen above at the christening ceremony for 74 new planes, donated to the Imperial Navy Air Force.

Patriotic Citizens of E. Asia Donate More Planes to Nippon Army, Navy

Christening ceremonies for the Naval planes donated by the patriotic zeal of the people took place yesterday at Hibiya Park at 1:00 p.m., attended by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, other officials concerned and a large number of the donors. The planes consist of 40 fighters, 25 bombers and nine attacking planes, or a total of 74.

The rites were conducted in all solemnity and, following this, the Navy Minister presented letters of thanks to the donors. The naming ceremony song was sung and the first part of the program concluded. The second part of the program consisted of music by the Navy band, and other music and dance numbers. The ceremonial program was brought to close at 2:30 p.m.

Haiphong Chinese Donate

Domei

HANOI, September 20.—The christening ceremony for a fighting plane recently constructed through donations offered the Japanese Army by Chinese residents in Haiphong took place this afternoon at the Haiphong Chinese Merchants Hall. The plane was named "Haiphong Chinese Merchants' Fighting Plane." Local representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy and prominent Chinese merchants attended the ceremony.

Ceremonies in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 20.—The christening ceremony for 21 warplanes which were recently donated to the Japanese Army and Navy by the 110,000 Japanese residents of the port city was held at the Hongkew park here today on the occasion of Aviation Day. The ceremony was attended by proxies of the Japanese ministers of War and Navy as well as by Japanese and Chinese leaders. Following the ceremony, a formation of Navy planes flew over the park. Later, three newest type fighters gave a demonstration.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 21
ASAHI—Anglo-U.S. Armed Entente
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Three-Power Conference

Anglo-U.S. Armed Entente

ASAHI—Even if the United States and Britain had had a war aim, it has now been smashed by themselves. Their international police scheme, amgot (army government of occupied territory) activities and other proposals have proved to be so many admissions on their part of their greedy ambition to enslave the world.

President Roosevelt at one time declared "the four freedoms" and mentioned "the freedom from fear" as one of them. The anti-Axis statement to perpetuate the Anglo American Allied Headquarters is unmistakably a concrete plan to maintain world order by means of armed force. We see in this their consciousness of being the chosen nations of the earth and their anti-Soviet sentiments.

The United States and Britain ascribe the collapse of the League of Nations to the refusal of the United States to join and the armed helplessness of the League itself. They regard, therefore, their armed cooperation as the fundamental factor for the maintenance of peace. Perhaps that is the reason why they are seeking to establish air bases throughout the world and are endeavoring to make the territories they have seized in the confusion of war their fait accompli rights by means of Amgot. Interference in the affairs of other nations is being openly practiced by the United States regardless of the wishes of her own people and this tendency is expected to intensify. President Roosevelt is reported to be planning to seek the approval of Congress for legalization of this interference policy by taking advantage of the war excitement of the people. In this he shows his cunning.

Yet, that Roosevelt has been able to learn only that much from the history of the collapse of the Versailles structure shows the shallowness of his mind. The League of Nations hesitated to use armed force in dealing with Japan, Italy and Germany, not because it lacked armed force but because the peoples of the nations represented in it were all opposed to war and their Governments did not have the courage to use armed force. Even if the League used armed force with the cooperation of the United States, there is no reason to believe that it could have suppressed the volcanic eruption of the forces seeking to cast off the yoke of the Versailles system. The root of the matter lies not in such a peripheral point as armed force but in a far deeper cause.

The Versailles system was based on a psychology of revenge and maintenance of the status quo as at the end of the last European War. Stark imperialism and aggressionism—such is the new structure being visualized by the United States and Britain. The very fact that there is such hullabaloo about cooperation between the United States and Britain betrays the face that there is a deep-seated rivalry between them. The conflict between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is of the same order. In talking about international policing for the sake of maintaining peace, they are merely showing themselves utterly lacking in self-confidence as regards their ability to maintain real peace. Moreover, they are planning to sow the seeds of another war by discussing a peace which is not even remotely in sight in the very midst of a very real war.

The self-realization of the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East

(Continued on Page 2)

500 LABORITES, REDS IN BRITAIN MOB CHURCHILL

Gather at Official Residence to Make 2nd Front Demand

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Five hundred representatives of the British Labor Union and Communist Party assembled before the official residence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill this evening, demanding an interview with the Prime Minister to call for the formation of a second front, it is reported from London.

Churchill, however, would not comply with the demand and the police dispersed the demonstrators.

The British Labor Union, Labor Party and the Communist Party, in concert with the Soviet Government, have been making stiff demands for the creation of a second front in West Europe.

Australia First

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The Australian Labor Union's convention today issued a statement formally denying as utterly groundless the Moscow broadcast that the same convention had cabled its resolution demanding the immediate formation of a second front in Europe, to the British Labor Union.

Australian labor circles, it is noted in this connection, have been making persistent demands that preferential aid be given for the defence of the Commonwealth.

Difficulties Seen Ahead

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The return of Rear-Admiral William Standley, United States Ambassador to the Kremlin, to Washington, is preparatory to the meeting among the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union which is "holdable" sometime in the near future, reports from American sources said.

Meanwhile, observers here said that the fact that the Anglo-Americans consistently desire a three Powers meeting despite little enthusiasm on the part of the Soviet Union indicates that there is much to "straighten up" in the relations among the three nations. When Churchill and Roosevelt made a joint declaration at Quebec wherein they said that, if it could be arranged, the three Powers' representatives would meet within this year, they undoubtedly meant a meeting among themselves and Stalin.

That, apparently, was a complete failure, and now, a meeting among the foreign ministers of the three Powers is suggested with the Anglo-Americans conceding to hold the conference in Moscow. If the meeting is to be held in the Soviet capital, the Soviet Government may not have much objections to the meeting itself, but the conference will not necessarily settle the conflicting views.

While the Soviet journal, Pravda, declared that the Anglo-American invasion of Italy would not constitute a second front, Roosevelt, on the

(Continued on Page 2)

Remittance Facilities Are Increased by Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—The Japanese Military Administration today promulgated regulations governing remittances to other parts of the Southern Regions as well as to China, Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory in order to meet the increasing demand for remittance of exchange.

It is recalled that the administration passed regulations governing the sending of remittances to Japan and China, but the new regulations permit wider freedom under which travelers who were previously allowed to carry only bills of the Southern Development Bank will be permitted to carry Japanese currency.

To Oust Victoria's Statue

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The Municipal Assembly of Dublin unanimously decided today to remove the statue of Queen Victoria as it is an emblem of "oppression and invasion." In its place, a memorial will be erected for Edward Fitzgerald, great Irish patriot, according to Dublin reports.

Offensive in E. Asia Unrealized As Internal Conflicts Hit Foes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19. United States Secretary of the Navy Knox, now visiting England, stopped off at Londonderry today, on his way to inspect American troops in North Ireland, and urged United States Naval officers and men stationed there to be fully prepared for the new threat of German submarines, according to reports received here from Londonderry.

Dissension Is Revealed

The enemy's loudly trumpeteered great counter-offensive against East Asia which formed a main topic of discussion at the Quebec Conference remains as yet unrealized after the conference, with the mere announcement made so far of the appointment of Admiral Louis Mountbatten as supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces for Southeastern Asia, according to a dispatch to the Mainichi from Shanghai on September 20. In the meantime, a conflict of views has already arisen among America, Britain and Chiang Kai-shek as to the problems of military command and of capital ships.

Reliable reports from neutral sources further indicate that a serious dispute has started between the American and British naval authorities with regard to the question of sharing the responsibility for the conduct of naval operations, which is reported to have delayed the departure for his new post of Admiral Mountbatten.

In this connection, the same reports say, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on September 17 took the trouble of going over to London where he started a dispute with the British naval authorities. But no agreement of views has thus far been reached between Knox and the British naval authorities as to the projected commencement of a counter-offensive against East Asia.

Provisional Agreement Made

When the enemy's planned counter offensive operations directed at Burma were brought up for discussion at the Quebec parley, it was reported that a provisional agreement was concluded among America, Britain and Chungking with respect to "strategic sharing of the responsibility for contribution of required working power." Final analysis of this issue, however, shows that the "sharing of the responsibility for contribution of required working power" in that area may be reduced to the problem of dispatch of warships.

The British naval authorities contend that if the British have to apportion part of their naval force to the Bengal area, the Americans are to bear the same extent of burden the same area. British Army authorities also indicate a stand that they are opposed to the Americans' proposed apportionment of part of the British navy for operations to recapture Burma, now that the outcome of their strategic operations against Germany remains as yet undecided.

Thus the British hold that the Americans' attempt merely to share the burden of contribution of materials and manpower required for an air force would be too light a burden and that in the event of the projected Burma operations ending in a failure, India and Chungking would be exposed to the danger of losing Yunnan, while America directly would be exposed to no such serious menace.

Conflict Causing Delay

Under the circumstances, the delay of departure for their new posts of Mountbatten and General Wavell, the Viceroy of India, and the British Government's recall to London a few days ago of the former Governor-General of Burma, Reginald Smith, are to be regarded as being directly concerned with the Anglo-American conflict of views anent the projected forthcoming Burma operations.

Wavell insists that "without India there would be no Middle Asia," and Mountbatten, who personally experi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Plane Crash Cause Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Regardng the plane crash that took place off Gibraltar and caused the death of Premier Sikorsky of the refugee Polish regime this spring, the British Investigation Commission announced today that the accident was caused by engine trouble and not by sabotage, according to London reports.

Archbishop of York in Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—The Archbishop of York, who has been ordered to effect religious cooperation between Britain and the Soviet following the religious revival in the Soviet Union, arrived at Moscow last night.

Chileans Fight for British

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—With Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations, Chilean Volunteer Corps are joining British forces. A portion of the Chilean Volunteer Corps is already in action on the European Front, announced the Chilean Ambassador at London, according to London reports.

Warships Limp Into 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Several heavily damaged British warships entered the port of Gibraltar Saturday, one destroyer among them having had all its guns and bridge blasted away and its bow severely smashed.

SALERNO FRONT REMAINS QUIET; FOE HESITATES

Thrusts by British Motorized Units From Vietri Are Repulsed

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—A comparative lull prevailed on the Salerno front where the anti-Axis forces hesitatingly followed the German troops who are shortening their lines of resistance.

Major developments were seen on September 19 only where the British motorized forces made two thrusts from Vietri toward the north in order to clear the way to Naples. They were repulsed to their original positions.

DNB reported that the anti-Axis forces have been reinforced during the past few days by three divisions and that there are now 10 anti-Axis divisions in the Salerno area. They include the 82nd American air bourne division and the 3rd American infantry division.

The British 8th army in action on the south flank of the American 5th army, is reported to have slowed down its movement after occupying Altavilla.

Fresh anti-Axis reinforcements are reported to have landed near Agropoli and Castellabate.

Meanwhile, the Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed that German formations in Sardinia Island have been withdrawn according to plan, practically without opposition from the enemy.

The Luftwaffe, yesterday, accounted for 24 enemy planes while Reich artillery sank one torpedo boat.

Germans Quit Sardinia

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today that, according to scheduled plans, German forces have withdrawn from Sardinia Is-

(Continued on Page 2)

Neditch Back in Belgrade

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The report of Serbian Premier Midan Neditch's call on Chancellor Hitler has impressed Belgrade political circles, as it is expected to have a great effect upon the future of Serbia.

Returning to Belgrade yesterday, Premier Neditch spoke to newspapermen as follows:

"When I conferred with Chancellor Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, I expressed sincere thanks for the honor accorded me as the representative of Serbia and Serbian people."

Clyde Ship Workers Stage Big Walk-Out

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Over 2,000 men are reported to be idle at the Clyde shipyards, Glasgow, Scotland, it is reported from London. It was also revealed that after the dinner-hour period today, shipwrights at other shipyards walked out in support of the 1,500 men who have been on strike for more than two weeks over the demand for the payment of wages on the piecework basis. The strike will prove a serious setback to Britain's ship production as shipwrights are the key men in the industry.

CHURCHILL SEEN BUSY ON RETURN

Calls Urgent Cabinet Meet; M.P.'s Reported Ready for Questioning

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Prime Minister Churchill who returned to London yesterday called an urgent Cabinet meeting tonight, and reported on the results of the conferences at Quebec and Washington.

It is also reported that he has decided to speak for about one hour and a half before the House of Commons on the present war situation as viewed from the anti-Axis side, as soon as Parliament reopens.

Following his report, the House will interpellate for two days, and at the conclusion of interpellations, Foreign Minister Eden representing the Government, is scheduled to reply.

Returned on Renown

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Prime Minister Churchill, who returned to London yesterday, travelled from the United States to England on the British battleship, Renown, and landed at a port on the northwestern coast, it was revealed by British authorities today.

Gets Critical Welcome

By MICHIO SAITO

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—Prime Minister Churchill, who returned to London yesterday after a long absence, was confronted with heavy parliamentary discussions, especially on such issues as the Badoglio regime's capitulation, the results of the Quebec conference and Anglo-American Soviet negotiations.

London reports declare that Churchill will meet with sharp criticism in the House of Commons over the failure of the military and political arrangements concerning Italy.

Members of Parliament are said to

(Continued on Page 2)

PLANS TO OUST MARSHALL SEEN AT WASHINGTON

Powerful Influence Working to Remove U.S. Chief of Staff

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—A move to oust General George C. Marshall, Chief of General Staff of the United States army, is now being worked out back-stage by Washington political circles, according to information from Washington.

For some time past, rumors had been circulated in London and Washington that when a second front was formed in West Europe, General Marshall would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the invasion forces. It is now understood that this move was intended as a step to remove him from Washington.

In this connection, the magazine, Army and Navy Journal, today reported:

"A very powerful influence is trying hard to drive out General Marshall from Washington's political stage. Though Marshall himself has remained non-committal regarding the issue, rumors have been rampant during the last several months in London and Washington that he will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Western Europe.

"The dismissal, however, of General Marshall from his present post will not only be opposed by the American public but also deprive President Roosevelt of the useful advices he has been receiving, regarding general operations."

In the meantime, it may be recalled that when the Southeastern Asiatic headquarters of the anti-Axis forces was established as a result of the Quebec Conference and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, leader of the British Commandos, was appointed its Commander-in-Chief, Hearst journals opened a simultaneous broadside declaring that by making the Southwestern Pacific Command less influential with the establishment of the new High Command, President Roosevelt was designing to deprive General Douglas MacArthur, his strongest rival in the coming Presidential election, of the popularity he now enjoys.

Backs Dad Drafting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—General George C. Marshall, Chief of General Staff of the United States Army, today, stiffly insisted upon realization of the plan for drafting American fathers into military service, before the military affairs committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, it is reported from Washington.

"If Congress adopts Burton Wheeler's plan for postponement of drafting fathers, thus obstructing

(Continued on Page 2)

Curtin's Labor Cabinet Re-Elected to Office

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—The reelection of Premier John Curtin and 13 other Labor Party Cabinet Ministers of Australia was announced as the result of the Cabinet election held today, according to Melbourne reports.

At the recent general election for members of the Australian Federal Parliament, the Labor Party secured an overwhelming number of seats, and thus, the position of the Curtin Cabinet which had to resort to the emergency measure of dissolving the former Parliament was assured firm backing.

The election of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as the Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Council will be shortly held.

The new Parliament will meet on September 23.

Soviets Launch Attacks

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—Soviet forces have launched fierce attacks all along the battle-line from the Sea of Azov to Smolensk, but the German army, with support of powerful air formations, repulsed the Red Army's offensives, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced. It was added that the Reich forces accounted for 196 Soviet tanks.

Pretty Enemy War Plan Smashed As Germans Move Swiftly in Italy

Big Doings Were Set for September 16 With Mussolini Captive in Washington And Gen. Eisenhower's Entry Into Rome

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The bitter disappointment to the Anglo-American Command, brought about as a result of the 10-day struggle in the Gulf of Salerno which saw the upsetting of such plans as General Dwight Eisenhower's triumphal entry into Rome, set for September 16, is revealed in documents captured during the large-scale offensive of German panzer grenadiers against the American divisions southeast of Eboli on September 13 and 14. The papers clearly revealing the anti-Axis intentions and planned course of their operations were found among maps and other documents of the enemy staff which were so much taken by surprise by the sudden German attack near Altavilla, that they fled leaving behind wireless transmitters and other signal installations.

Landings Planned

According to these documents, a large-scale landing of seven Anglo-American divisions was to have taken place in the Salerno area on the night before September 9 in accordance with agreements concluded with Badoglio. Landing of heavy equipment had been planned for September 9. On the next day, the British were to have thrust northward toward Naples while four American divisions on the same day were to have marched eastward in the direction of Potenza Altamura where they were to join the British divisions under General Montgomery.

After clearing up the Naples area, the landing of more troops in the harbor of Naples was scheduled for September 11.

The documents further disclosed large-scale landing maneuvers of Anglo-American air forces and several air-borne troop formations to be effected, September 12, on the Foggia airfield, where installations were to be secured and protected by troops under Badoglio until the anti-Axis forces arrived.

Operations in Central Italy were planned for many days ahead and following splendid conclusion of these war actions, General Eisenhower was to make a triumphal entry into the Italian capital on September 16. General Eisenhower intended to exchange greetings with President Roosevelt from Rome.

In consideration of the fact that the enemy had planned to have Benito Mussolini delivered as prisoner in Washington on the same day, it is easy to imagine how much the Anglo-American propagandists looked forward to this day!

Schemes Go Awry

These plans, however, had been based on conditions that certain hopes of the Anglo-American Command would be confirmed by events. General Eisenhower's chief hope had no doubt been that the British Eighth Army would succeed in tying down a greater part of the German forces in South Italy and on the Calabrian Peninsula thus permitting the landing operations near Salerno to be carried out undisturbed.

The very slow pace of the Montgomery army reveals how much the German rearguards, charged with delaying its advance by laying mines and blowing up roads had been successful. The second condition for success of the anti-Axis plan was the readiness of the Badoglio troops to fight. Since the Germans, however, had been prepared for treacherous moves, the disarming of the Italians was carried out quickly and efficiently so that the troops had no time to resist the German forces . . . . they were unable to secure for the enemy neither Naples, Foggia airfield nor any other place in the planned operational area.

The third condition automatically ceased when Il Duce was liberated by the special German rescue squad.

AM I BLUE! His plans for triumphant entry into Rome were spoiled.

ENVOY OF BOSE NOW IN CANTON

Loganadhan Delivers Message of Nethaji To Army Volunteers

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—Lieutenant-Colonel Loganadhan, special envoy of Subhas C. Bose, who reached here yesterday, conveyed the leader's message to volunteers for the Indian National Army, followed by a review, at 10 a.m. today at the Public Hall.

The Indian volunteers who include a large majority of the residents in Canton expressed their fiery determination to win independence with their own blood.

Mr. Bose's message follows:

"Our motherland, India, possessed a brilliant culture, sublime spirit and many other things in which we take pride, thousands of years ago. Later, India fell into a deep slumber and was invaded by the outrageous pirate, Britain.

"Britain plundered gold, silver and all other resources from India, the treasure house of the world, driving our country into the abyss of poverty.

"Japan has taken up arms to drive out the Anglo American influences from the region of Greater East Asia and to build a New Order there. She has already placed the South Pacific islands under her command and accorded independence to Burma, India's neighbor. Anglo American armed forces are now going to be wiped out of East Asia completely.

"Should India lose this golden oppotunity, she will never have another chance to gain freedom. Our movement for independence is supported by all the peoples of the world except the Anglo-Americans. Japan, the leader nation of East Asia, has extended us particularly great assistance.

"By virtue of Japan's magnanimous help, the organization of the Indian National Army is daily being solidified and hordes of volunteers are joining it from Shonan, Malai, Thailand, Burma and the various regions in China.

"Mahatma Gandhi had continued his non-violence resistance up to the time when he was arrested and imprisoned by the outrageous British. Under the current circumstances, Gandhi, too will agree to our conviction that India's freedom can be attained only by blood. Morally, the Indian National Army is not inferior to any other armed forces of the world, its members determined to die gladly for India's independence. It is now high time for all Indians residing in East Asia, irrespective of sex, to rise to their feet for their motherland.

"When our legions of volunteers cross the borders into India, the 350,000,000 Indian masses will acclaim our advance and readily join us. I am fully convinced that our ultimate objective will be achieved."

Sage Praises Japan

Domei

SURABAYA, September 20.—Speaking on behalf of the petition presented by representatives of 50,000,000 Mohammedans in Java to the Military Administration on September 13, requesting permission to organize a "Volunteer Defense Corps," Hedji Hammul, 71 years old Moslem leader, stated in a interview that it is the best way for the local Mohammedans to repay the magnanimous treatment given them by the Japanese authorities.

"Nippon rescued the Indonesians and Mohammedans who comprise the majority of the Indonesians from oppression from Dutch authorities," the Mohammedan leader declared.

He paid tribute to Nippon's policy of fully respecting freedom of religious beliefs as contrasted to the narrow mindedness of the Dutch rulers.

"The appointment of numerous Mohammedans to the Central Council, recently, by the Military Administration is something which we Mohammedans little expected and something which made the deepest impression among all Mohammedans, I can assure you."

"We have been able to lead a happy, religious life for the first time, following the arrival of the Japanese. Thus we shall be able to continue in our happy life only when Japan wins the war," he added.

Hammul said this was why the Mohammedans wanted to give every possible help to Japan to win the war. He also stated, "Koran says if a Mohammedan dies fighting a sacred war, such hero will ascend to heaven. Nippon is now fighting for the liberation of Asiatics and therefore fighting a sacred war. We Muslems will most gladly give our lives for the sacred cause of Japan and wish most fervently to take up arms together with our liberators."

Hadji Hammul is considered as a sage among the Mohammedans not only in Java, but throughout the Southern Regions. He holds an enviable record of having made eight pilgrimages to Mecca.

The sage has been director of the Mohammedan school in Surabaya to which nearly 1,000 Indonesian youths from distant Sumatra, Malai and Borneo have been gathering annually. It is estimated that those who have received instructions from the sage nownumberover 80,000.

Hammul's eldest son was nominated as member of the Central Administrative Council on behalf of the aged father.

Hore-Belisha Lauds Reich Blitz Moves; Admits Anglo-U.S. Command Is Faulty

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—The blitzkrieg of Reich legions carried out in Italy and the Balkans was praised by former British War Minister Hore-Belisha in his contribution to yesterday's issue of La Razon, an Argentine journal.

"On receipt of the news of the Badoglio Government's surrender," Hore Belisha writes, "Germany lost no time in occupying all military key points under Italian occupation, in France, Greece, Dalmatia and Albania. Moreover, the German troops occupied industrial areas in North Italy and the Italian capital.

"Furthermore, the Germans completed defensive measures for the Dodecanese Islands, Eastern Mediterranean, in a short period and succeeded in rescuing Benito Mussolini. These achievements attest to the superiority of the German forces.

"In striking contrast to these brilliant German exploits, the anti-Axis forces have failed to utilize their advantageous positions. This was because they could not take prompt measures suited to the circumstances. In modern warfare, swift decisions are vital. From this viewpoint, the anti-Axis forces have failed miserably."

Plans to Oust Marshall Seen At Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. army's mobilization plan, American forces will have to suffer greater damages than those they are now suffering at the hands of the German and Japanese forces," warned General Marshall.

"The United States forces which have currently reached the highest standard of discipline are planning offensives on all fronts of the world. If the plan for mobilization is to be obstructed at this crucial juncture, it means nothing but the sterilization of important troops which bear upon the safety of the entire army.

"I find it hard to understand why there is opposition to the plan for mobilizing fathers at this grave moment. If Congress reduces the strength of the army, we shall have to minimize operational plans and effect a radical change in general strategy."

Move Seen Inevitable

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 19.—Current indications show that the mobilization of 446,000 American fathers for military service within this year is inevitable.

However, as opposition to the plan is rampant trouble in Congress is foreseen.

In this connection, a Washington dispatch quotes Major-General Lewis Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to have stressed today the necessity of drafting fathers as follows:

"When the Government formulated the Selective Training Act and mobilized youths before the war, there was stiff opposition to the plan. However, later developments of the situation naturally suppressed all opposition. Following this, there arose a movement against the mobilization of married men. This, however, was also suppressed.

"Under these circumstances, the current movement against the drafting of fathers will inevitably take the same course as former oppositions. While persistent demands are being made for the postponement of the mobilization of fathers, tens of thousands are actually engaged in military service. In New Hampshire, for example, as many as 40 per cent of volunteers called up are fathers."

Britishers Criticized

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—The controversy over the drafting of "fathers" has now so developed that the mobilization system in Britain is severely criticized in comparison with measures taken in the United States, according to reports from Washington.

Particularly, Senator Sheridan Downey from California criticized the British mobilization in following words:

"Great Britain has a total population of 47,000,000 but only 4,000,000 men are mobilized. But in the United States, out of the total population of 135,000,000, more than 11,000,000 are already recruited as men in active service. Furthermore, the United States is employing more than 6,000,000 men for executing the Lend-Lease Act. The British contribution to war efforts is far smaller than that of the United States."

Salerno Front Remains Quiet; Foe Hesitates

(Continued from Page 1)

land.

Despite the shortage of ships, the Germans managed to overcome all disadvantageous conditions, and succeeded in withdrawing all troops and military supplies according to explanations given by German military authorities. In the withdrawal from Sardinia, German forces met practically no hinderance by anti-Axis forces.

500 Laborites, Reds in Britain Mob Churchill

(Continued from Page 1)

very next day, said in his message to Congress that the Anglo-American campaign in North Africa, the occupation of Sicily, the fighting in Italy and the air activities over Europe "have given important help to the Russian armies along their advancing front from Leningrad to the Black Sea."

Roosevelt literally did not mention the campaign in North Africa, Sicily and Italy as a second front, which the Soviet Union consistently desires, but he tacitly demanded Soviet appreciation for what America did "for Russia."

It is recalled that Ambassador Standley caused complications sometime ago when he complained that Soviet leaders did not appreciate the United States' Lend Lease aid to the Soviet Union. Rumors have it that Standley will not return to Moscow but will be replaced by Sumner Welles who, ironically, might represent Cordell Hull in Moscow if the three-Power meeting is held there.

It is amusing to note that American-Soviet relations resemble that between Hull and Welles, namely, both in feeling and policy they disagree, and temporary adjustment is all that can be expected.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia brought to them by the war is something immortal. This realization and strength demonstrate to the world that there is still something on earth which Anglo-American armed force or money cannot vanquish.

Three-Power Conference

YOMIURI-HOCHI—From American and British sources has come much talk of a three-Power conference to be held in Moscow. At first it was said to be a meeting of the three big heads of the three Powers and now it is understood to be a conference of Foreign Ministers. Moscow has been chosen as the venue, probably because Premier Josef Stalin would not approve of the meeting if it were held outside of the Soviet Union. In this, one may perceive the extent to which they depend on the pleasure of the Soviets.

The Soviet Union is demanding the formation of a second front in terms more and more unmistakable. Despite the exaggerated propaganda of the United States and Britain, the landings on Italy are not recognized by Soviet public opinion as the formation of a second front.

Next comes the question of foodstuffs. It is clear that the Anglo-American intention in holding an anti Axis food conference is to hold out foodstuffs as bait to other countries so that they would be amendable to their wishes. But this does not mean that they have any definite plans. Consequently, when they were asked to give a definite scheme by the Soviet delegate, they were extremely embarrassed. The Soviet interest in the food problem is quite big and having drafted a gigantic program including policy for postwar conditions the Russians are now demanding thorough cooperation on the part of the United States and Britain toward its execution. That problems of such magnitude should be left unsettled cannot but give the impression that close contact is lacking between the Anglo American side and the Soviet Union. It is therefore an urgent question for the United States and Britain to demonstrate to the Soviets that they are doing the best they can for the settlement of the problem. The three-Power conference planned by them is mainly directed toward that end.

In case the United States and Britain should formulate a second front policy, that would not necessarily be prompted by a desire to aid the Soviet Union. Rather, it would be a measure to prevent the Soviets from making further advance in Europe. On the pretext of forming a second front, they are planning to invade Scandinavia and the Balkans. Who will guarantee that the United States and Britain will not launch anti-Soviet agitations under the cover of operations to fulfil their second front pledge?

But such tricks have been exposed time and again by the Soviet Union. It is still fresh in our memory that the military conference of Britain, France and the Soviet Union held in 1939 just before the outbreak of the European War at Moscow broke down because the Kremlin saw through the Anglo-American conspiracy. The United States and Britain should consider themselves lucky if the three-Power conference at Moscow does not end in another 1939 fiasco.

ASSEMBLY MEN IN P.I. ELECTED

18 Million Filipinos Select 108 Members For Legislative Body

The first elections to the Independent Philippines National Assembly were held yesterday simultaneously in 46 provinces and eight cities, according to an Asahi dispatch from Manila dated September 20.

The 108 members of the Assembly elected by the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines will constitute the legislative organ entitled to the weighty task of founding the new country, after the Philippines has attained freedom.

The election, on Monday, was free from the pompous festivities which used to characterize the polls before the war, with all proceedings pushed with wartime simplicity. The candidates included leaders of all component races in the Philippines, all of whom have discarded the old party prejudices and are enthusiastic to devote themselves to the cause of the new Philippines.

With concrete preparations for the independence of the Philippines being thus pushed smoothly, the insular inhabitants are becoming more and more enthusiastic over the new destiny of their country which is fast taking shape.

Meanwhile, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and Commerce which have been functioning at the former Capitol will shortly remove again to the adjoining office of the Japanese Military Administration. The structure of the Capitol will be cleaned so as to befit the legislative chamber of the independent Philippines.

Visayan People Active

Domei

CEBU, September 20.—People of Visayan Islands including Negros, Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Siquijor are now busily engaged in economic reconstruction.

Known as the cradle of Philippine industries," the Visayans are realizing that their efforts are the most important for economic self-sufficiency of new Philippines and are cooperating to the utmost with the authorities with the determination of developing new industries, opening new farm lands in order to realize increased foodstuffs, as well as the production of cloth from fibrous plants.

In close harmony with other regions of the Philippine archipelago, the Visayans have been shouldering their share of responsibility in speeding the construction of reborn Philippines.

New methods have been introduced in the copra industry as well as in growing rice and corn, while with Cebu as the hub, various mineral resources are being mined in this region. Best lumber mills of the whole archipelago are humming with activity in Negros.

Reports of delegates who attended the constitutional convention on September 6 and 7 in Manila, following their return to their respective provinces have given impetus to economic reconstruction and the citizens of Visayan are going about their daily tasks with the determination of making the Philippines worthy component of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bickerings Delay E. Asia Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

enced the miserable defeat at Dunkirk, also supports this view of Wavell and stiffly proposes that the United States dispatch its fleet to Asia. If the United States navy, both nominally and virtually, is worth being called the Fleet for the Seven Seas which Roosevelt propagandizes, the present affords the best opportunity for that navy to stage a decisive battle against the Japanese Navy which boasts its might in the Greater East Asia Sea, Wavell argues. And under this contention he is demanding the United States' dispatch to Asia of its fleet.

To such a demand made by the British, Knox must give some assurances. But Knox himself is too clever, and it is observed that Knox will propose use of the Italian fleet which has been brought under their control after the Badoglio debacle. It is reported in this connection that Knox is retorting to the British that it was Britain which took over ships of the Italian fleet to Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar or to Cyprus but that the share in the war results achieved by the Anglo-American joint landing operations in Italy must be quite even between the two.

A GREAT LOSS to Japan's scientific world was the death, yesterday, of Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, world-renowned biochemist and authority on nutrition and vitamins.

RITES FOR DR. SUZUKI DUE COMING THURSDAY

Okochi Will Head Funeral Committee

Funeral services for Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University and director of the Suzuki Laboratory of the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, who passed away yesterday, will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on September 23 from 1:00 p.m. The services will be conducted under Buddhist rites and will be an Institute of Physical and Chemical Research funeral. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, President of the Institute, is heading the funeral committee.

The body of late Dr. Suzuki was removed to his home at Udagawa-machi, Shibuya, from Keio Hospital yesterday, and the deceased's widow, Sumako, his adopted son Bunsuke and close relatives kept quiet vigil during the night.

Raid on Brock's Creek Admitted by Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that at dawn, this morning, Japanese air forces attacked Brock's Creek, according to Melbourne reports.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 19.—U.S. war efforts in the Pacific area are still insufficient, declared Albert Chandler, advocate of the Pacific-first South Pacific front in company with other Senators, in a broadcast today from the headquarters of United States forces in the South Pacific, according to New York reports.

"For the Pacific front, the same military strength and transportation facilities are necessary as for the European front. General Douglas MacArthur must be appointed supreme commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Pacific and Asia and also entrusted with the entire strategic operations and guidance. Japanese Forces are still "Enemy No. 1" for the United States. At the same time, material aid to Chungking must be increased, or else United States forces will be in danger of losing offensive leadership in the Pacific Area."

BURMA PUSHES WAR EFFORTS

People Collaborating To Crush Enemy With Tremendous Sincerity

It is worthy of note that the collaboration of the people of the newly born free State of Burma toward the prosecution of the war is rapidly gaining in intensity, according to Naokichi Kitazawa, Councilor of the Japanese Embassy in Burma. Mr. Kitazawa had returned to Japan for consultation with the central authorities, and, the following statement given out by him at the time of his departure from Tokyo yesterday afternoon are interesting inasmuch as it is the first statement on conditions in Burma by an official connected with Burma.

"Chief of State Ba Maw has clearly defined the characteristic of the Burmese nation in saying 'Burma is a nation founded in the midst of war, therefore her first mission is to direct her whole strength for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.' The fundamental policy of the Burmese government is unfolding itself as the so-called front-line-first policy.

Swift Policy Seen

"The front-line-first policy means that a swiftly working wartime policy will be adopted wherein results will be attainable in the short space of half a year to a year's period. In line with this, rapid preparations are being made in the mobilization of Burma's spiritual and material forces. For the positive attainment of the mobilization of the whole of Burma's strength, aside from the administrative policies of the government structure, much has been achieved through the efforts of the Dobama Sinyetha Party working from the flank.

"The foregoing fact demonstrates that the government and political party are one and the same, advancing for the establishment of Burma's wartime structure. Ba Maw is Chief of State and Prime Minister and at the same time head of the Sinyetha Party. The strenuous activities of the Chief of State and party head carried on throughout the 24 hours of the day, are indeed assuring.

"In the mobilization of entire Burma's strength, labor mobilization has shown the greatest results. Through government organization and service-to-the-State bodies, people from all classes have been mobilized for service on the first line of the labor front. Especially in cases of emergency engineering works, all-out cooperation is being manifested. The setting aside of the 20th of each month as national service-to-the-State day and the performance of social service by the entire people throughout the country, bears evidence in part to the success of labor mobilization. The establishment of the Burma Central Service Council on September 13 has contributed another forward step toward systematizing Burma's mobilization structure.

"The foregoing facts clearly attest to the tremendous sincerity of the Burmese people in their war cooperation. We place unwavering confidence and great hopes on the determination of the Burmese people, whose cooperative efforts far surpass our expectations. The Japanese Government should endeavor at every opportunity to enhance the ardent cooperative spirit of the Burmese people, and it is our intention to correspondingly support the Burmese governmental policies.

"In the observance of independence felicitation ceremonis to be held on September 25, we are expectant of great results in enhancing the cooperative spirit of the people and in the deeper permeation of the government's policies throughout the land.

"Along with the spiritual phases, the Japanese Government should also take into consideration the improvement of the economic life of the Burmese people. In this connection, measures will be adopted to bring about self sufficiency of cotton cloth for home industries and to assist technically and otherwise the resurrection of light industries for production of civilian necessities. Many projects are already being pushed in these directions.

"At any rate, the condition in Burma today is such that the people of Burma are staunchly prepared and fully determined to cooperate against the blind bombings and the big enemy offensive awaiting the end of the rainy season."

Churchill Seen Busy on Return

(Continued from Page 1)

be exasperated over the prolonged negotiations with Badoglio and the Anglo-American negligence in allowing the escape of Benito Mussolini. In both cases the speedy German action contrasted vividly with the dilatory anti Axis procedure.

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The Sunday Observer deplored the official account of the armistice negotiations saying that the Anti-Axis could have made the same arrangements at the beginning of August or a month earlier.

"The month which was lost by the somewhat farcical negotiations have given us the satisfaction of the Badoglio government's unconditional surrender," the journal said, "but it has also given the Germans time to send about a dozen divisions into Italy and to make all preparations. The delay was paid in blood—British and American as well as Italian."

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